"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,359. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES, ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MEXICO CONSIDERS DISPUTE SETTLED

Announces Details of Adjustment with America Will Be Given Tomorrow.

BUT WASHINGTON DOUBTS IT

Thinks Statement Premature if It Means Final Agreement Is All Arranged.

DEFINITE PROGRESS MADE

Pershing Reports News of Carranza Soldiers Blocking Bandits' Sally Northward.

MEXICO CITY, July 16.—It is announced here officially that the differences which have arisen between the United States and Mexico may be considered as satisfactorily settled.

It is expected that details of the conference between Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Arredondo will be given out tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 16.—Carranza officials in Juarez tonight had no official notification that an agreement had been reached between the United States and Mexico. The Juarez officials stated that the reported agreement did not come as a surprise to them, as Mexico City had notified the commanders in the field, including the northern zone commanders, to use every possible precaution to prevent any clashes between American and Mexican troops, the two Governments being on the verge of a settlement of their difficulties.

The officials in Juarez, including General Gonzales and Carranza Consul Andres Garcia, said that while they did not know the exact terms it was generally understood the agreement would be based upon the early withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico, the sending of a large force in pursuit of Villa and his bandits, the proper policing of the border on both the Mexican and American sides, the disavowal of the Carrizal incident, and the protection of all nationals in the republic, as well as an early resumption of traffic between the border and the interior.

The Carranza officials say that one of the terms which is known to have been under discussion is the setting of an early date for holding a constitutional election in Mexico and the discontinuance of the present military government set up by Carranza and Obregon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The official announcement in Mexico City today that the differences which have arisen between the United States and Mexico "may be considered as satisfactorily settled" is a trifle premature if it is intended to convey the impression that an agreement has been reached.

It was learned definitely tonight that while definite progress had been made in the conferences between Acting Secretary Polk and Señor Arrendondo, no agreement had been reached, although there is every indication that there will be an agreement between the two Governments for the creation of an international Mexican-American commission of six members, three from each country, to consider a plan for prevention of border raids by a joint international patrol.

The commission plan was proposed by the Carranza Government, and Washington has given it, informally, favorable consideration, but no agreement has been reached in the negotiations.

The Carranzista forces are becoming active in pursuit of the Villistas who have been making trouble in Northern Mexico, according to information reaching Major Gen. Pershing transmitted to the War Department through Major Gen. Funston. General Pershing had heard that General Trevino, the commander of the de facto Government's troops at Chihuahua City, was moving them from that place to the towns of Guerrero, San Cortjes and Santa Rosalia to intercept Villista bands and prevent them from going north.

General Pershing said that newspapers in Chihuahua City were engaged in a campaign urging action against the Villistas to prevent border raids.

PREDICTS CARRANZA'S FALL.

German Describes Alleged Movement to Seat Obregon.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 16.—More alleged details of a new movement to replace Carranza with some compromise leader were brought to the border today from Chihuahua City by a prominent German merchant. Carranza was to accept a mission abroad, while General Obregon was to be made Commander in Chief of the army, and given a large cash subsidy.

The German declared that a group of foreign and former Mexican bankers, now in exile, were to furnish capital to redeem the old Federal currency, and this money would be protected by a gold reserve of $100,000,000. No one had been selected to succeed Carranza pending an early election, but both Francisco de la Barra and Francisco Carbajal had been mentioned.

Three agents of the men behind the new movement were now in Washington in an effort to get the consent of the American Government for this change in the affairs in Mexico, according to the Chihuahua City man.

BANDITS MUTILATE CAPTIVES.

Prisoners Taken in Battles Return with Ears Cut Off.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 16.—That the new campaign of Villa and his followers against the head of the present Government of Mexico is to be marked with hatred is indicated in reports now reaching San Antonio.

Recruits are flocking to Villa standards throughout Northern and even Northeastern Mexico, according to reports re-

Continued on Page 3.

Meatless Days in Austria To be Meatless in Reality

VIENNA, July 16, (via Berlin to London.)—Meatless days hereafter will be meatless in reality.

Previously, on account of various kinds of meat exempted from the prohibition, the issuance of meat rations has been only partially restricted, but a new decree, which is to be immediately effective, prohibits the sale or consumption of all kinds of meats, including tinned or smoked meats, and of poultry and wild game on meatless days.

NAME CAPT. HASKELL FOR CONLEY'S PLACE

Telegram from O'Ryan's Aid to Division Headquarters Here Tells the News.

APPOINTEE ARMY OFFICER

Friends Take This to Mean Commander of the 69th Has Lost Fight for Reinstatement.

Colonel Louis D. Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was pronounced "medically unfit," and was notified by Major Gen. Leonard Wood last Tuesday, just before the regiment left Camp Whitman for the Mexican border, that he would be retired when his regiment got to the border, will be succeeded by Captain William N. Haskell of the United States Army, according to inference from a telegram received last night at Division Headquarters of the National Guard.

The telegram, which was from Lieut. Col. Edward Olmsted, Adjutant General on the staff of General O'Ryan, said that General George R. Dyer, commander of the First Brigade, of which the Sixty-ninth Regiment is a part, had made the appointment, and that General O'Ryan had confirmed it, but it did not give the appointee's first name.

Captain William N. Haskell, however, has been an instructor and inspector appointed to the National Guard of this State for a year or more, and army authorities who could be reached last night were confident that he was the man intended. There were no officers at the Division Headquarters when the telegram was made public last night, and no one who could speak with authority about the appointment could be reached.

The Official Telegram.

The telegram which was sent from McAllen, Texas, was as follows:

To Division Adjutant: General Dyer has nominated, General O'Ryan approved nomination of, Captain Haskell to be Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Infantry. Appoint examining board to consist of three appropriate officers and a medical officer. Have candidate execute oath when notified of result of examination. Will wire and mail approval and request authority to swear in candidate in new grade.

Captain Haskell, as a Lieutenant of the United States Army, was assigned to the National Guard more than a year ago, and when the order for mobilization came, General O'Ryan requested permission of the War Department to raise him to higher rank. From the fact that he was called "Captain" in the telegram, it was inferred that the request had been granted. He is now at Camp Whitman, according to report. While on the National Guard assignment his quarters were at Fort Hamilton and he had an office in the guard headquarters in the Municipal Building.

Captain Haskell was born in New York and appointed to West Point from this State on June 19, 1897. He was graduated from the Military Academy on Feb. 18, 1901, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry. After serving at various posts, including the Philippine Islands, he became First Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry on April 26, 1906. He received badges in the Philippine war as marksman, sharpshooter, expert rifleman, and a silver medal in rifle competition.

Believe Conley's Fight Lost.

The appointment of Captain Haskell was taken last night to mean that Colonel Conley would not be successful in his fight to retain his post. When the Sixty-ninth Regiment was about to leave Camp Whitman last Tuesday word came from General Wood that Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan must surrender their commands. Colonel Conley, however, obtained permission to accompany his regiment to the border, where he was expected to give up his command.

But General Wood's act made a stir that extended to the White House at Washington. General Wood said that he had removed the two officers for "physical disability," but this was not accepted as satisfactory by Colonel Conley's friends. Senator O'Gorman and nine Congressmen from New York immediately upon hearing of Conley's removal made what amounted to a protest to Secretary Baker of the War Department, who promised an investigation.

General Wood insisted that he had the greatest respect for Colonel Conley as an officer, but that the medical examiner at Camp Whitman had found him suffering from heart trouble, and that, therefore, he was compelled to remove him.

O'Gorman and Friends Protest.

On Wednesday, following a conference with President Wilson, Secretary Baker directed Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff, to make an investigation into Colonel Conley's removal, and there were reports in Washington that friends of the President, who had no political friendship for General Wood because of his prominence in the Republican Convention in Chicago, had ascribed some other reason for the Colonel's removal than disability. It was freely predicted that, if Colonel Conley's heart trouble proved slight, it would be waived and he would be restored to his command.

A formal application for Colonel Conley's reinstatement was made and Senator O'Gorman urged the President to accept it. The Senator told the President that, while both the army examining surgeon at West Point and the surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Regiment had agreed that Lieut. Col. Phelan was suffering from hernia, they had disagreed in Colonel Conley's case, the army sur-

Continued on Page 3.

KNIGHT CALLS FOR 4 BATTLE CRUISERS

War College Chief Says Jutland Fight Demonstrates New Use for Them.

HELD BACK GERMAN FLEET

Points to Jellicoe's Report as to How Near They Came to Crushing Foe.

WOULD ALTER NAVY PLAN

Admiral Tells Daniels if Only Four Capital Ships Are Ordered All Should Be Cruisers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The recent naval battle between the British and German fleets off Jutland has not discredited the battle cruiser as a new and effective weapon of modern naval warfare, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College at Newport. On the contrary, Admiral Knight believes that the battle has added "a new area to the possible field of usefulness" of the battle cruiser by showing that it is possible for battle cruisers to engage and hold an enemy until the main battleship fleet can reach the scene of action.

Admiral Knight's views were made public by Secretary Daniels in the form of letters written by the Admiral on July 8 and 9 last, to the Navy Department in response to a request from the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The committee had been seriously impressed with the testimony given by Admiral Knight on Feb. 28 and 29 of this year in favor of the construction of battle cruisers and scouts for the fleet. Battle cruisers figured prominently in the Jutland battle, and the sinking of three British battle cruisers in the great sea fight caused the Naval Committee to inquire whether Admiral Knight cared to modify his previous testimony in the light of lessons gained from the battle between the British and German fleets.

In his replies, Admiral Knight asserts that neither Admiral Jellicoe's report nor any other source of information at present available, affords a basis for definite judgment as to the actual results of the battle. However, he makes it plain that he does not care to revise his opinion as to the value of battle cruisers and that not fewer than four of them should be authorized by this session of Congress for the United States Navy.

The first of Admiral Knight's letters, dated July 8, gives his views, in part, as follows:

"In my opinion, neither Admiral Jellicoe's report nor any other source of information at present available affords a basis for definite judgment as to the actual results of the battle. The most significant fact thus far established is that three British battle cruisers were sunk. It is not clear by what ships of the enemy fleet they were sunk, nor to how heavy a fire they were subjected; nor is it known whether they were destroyed by gunfire alone or by the explosion of their magazines. But this one fact is clear, and in it lies the whole explanation of the incident—the battle cruisers were doing the work of battleships, for which they were not designed, and they paid a penalty which was more or less inevitable.

Fought at Short Range.

"They were not only engaging battleships, but they were engaging them at short range. It is claimed that they were doing this for a purpose which made it worth while to sacrifice themselves; that they were seeking to hold the enemy fleet until Admiral Jellicoe could come up, and that they accomplished this. Admiral Jellicoe claims that, as a direct result of Admiral Beatty's action, the British Grand Fleet was enabled to engage the enemy fleet, and would have destroyed it but for the fact that thick weather set in, and made it impossible to maintain contact.

"Had the success which Admiral Jellicoe claims to have had almost within his grasp been actually attained, it would have been entirely due to the battle cruisers, and the loss of three of those would have been a small price to pay for such a result. In other words, the battle off Jutland, so far from discrediting the battle cruiser, has added a new area to its possible field of usefulness, and we may now say of it that in addition to its use for scouting and screening and for operating as a fast wing against the flanks of an enemy's fleet, it may be used for 'holding' an enemy fleet until our own main fleet can come up. That it may be subject to heavy losses in accomplishing this task does not make the task less useful or less brilliant.

"My reply to the inquiry of the Naval Committee is, then, that my view of the value of the battle cruiser has been somewhat enhanced by the results of the battle off Jutland, so far as these results are known.

"In this connection I invite attention to the following paragraphs from my testimony:

I believe, and I am sure the General Board believes, that the battleship is still the backbone of every efficient fighting navy in the world, and must continue to be so in spite of any developments that have taken place or which can be foreseen.

The Chairman: Your recommendation with reference to postponing the construction of battleships at the present time and emphasizing the importance of the immediate construction of battle cruisers, is made in view of our particular situation, having the number of battleships we have and having no battle cruisers?

Admiral Knight: That is one part of my reason, and there is another part, which I tried to bring out when I made my statement that I believe the design of battleships to be now in a condition of flux. I believe that within the the next year changes will be made, not in the essential nature of battleships, but in its detailed nature, which will enable us a year from this time to design a battleship which will meet measurably some of the dangers which have developed during this war.

Must Have Four Cruisers.

"The battle off Jutland has not led me to modify these views, but I learn that in the four months which have elapsed since these were expressed the development in battleship design to which I looked forward at that time has advanced so rapidly that it is possible to introduce this year the improvement which I had in mind as likely to be ready for next year, and for this reason I am glad of the opportunity to

Continued on Page 4.

Seven Prussian Generals Retired And Pensioned by the Kaiser

ROTTERDAM, July 16, (via London.)—Emperor William has decided to pension seven prominent Generals holding important commands in the Prussian Army, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, a copy of which has been received here.

All the Generals have tendered their resignations. Five of them, Generals von Bredow, von Wienstkowski, Golkke, Gramer, and von Bür, will leave the army, while the other two, Generals von Kliest and Krahmer, have been given home commands.

The newspaper says no reason for the retirement of the officers has been assigned.

CONVICTS' CARNIVAL WELCOMES OSBORNE

Prisoners, in Costume and Wild with Joy, Give Pageant for Him at Sing Sing.

HUNDREDS OF SPECTATORS

Mutual Welfare League Confers Degree of 'Doctor of Humanity' on Returning Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 16.—With a fancy dress parade, followed by solemn exercises by the prisoners of Sing Sing Prison, Thomas Mott Osborne was welcomed back today as Warden, after defeating the attempt to oust him by winning a jury's acquittal on one charge and obtaining a victory in the preliminary proceedings before a court on the other.

Sixteen hundred prisoners and about 500 sightseers cheered the Warden when he approached the north gate in an automobile shortly after 1 o'clock. Most of the people of Ossining had picked out spots on the hill back of the prison commanding a view of ceremonies outside the prison, and they were the first to sight the Warden's car. Their shout was quickly swelled to a volume of sound many times as great from inside the prison.

The north gate was opened. A band marched out playing "Tom Brown's Aurora Band." At the head of the column of prisoners marched a big convict clad as "Uncle Sam," with a goatee, an incredibly high hat, and the costume of the national character.

After him came the pillars of civil government in the prison, the members of the Executive Board of the Mutual Welfare League. Then followed the prison judiciary, which has restored itself in the good opinion of the Mutual Welfare League, since it has been purged of influences hostile to the Warden, following the breaking of a chair over the head of the offending Judge.

The Judges in Wigs.

This section formed the most striking part of the parade. The Chief Justice and his yoke-fellows in equity were all dressed in black robes and wore the enormous fuzzy white wigs like that adorning Blackstone in the portraits one sees in lawyers' offices. Some carried themselves with a deportment as stately as real Judges.

Frederick Dorner, the principal keeper, although he is an employe of the State and a representative of the powers outside the prison, has shown himself so much in sympathy with the self-governing principles of the Mutual Welfare League that he was permitted to have the next station in the line. The Mutual Welfare League baseball team came next.

A long line of prisoners bore banners, paying tributes in prose and rhyme to the returning Warden and his substitute, Dean George W. Kirchwey. One read:

With Tom and the Dean both on the job,
What care we for the political mob?

Then came a prisoner escorting a goat and carrying a banner reading, "Tom Brown's goat. Try to get it and see what happens." Another said:

Who served as Tom Brown's substitute,
And helped to beat those raw galoots—the Dean.

Charley Chaplins and Floats.

The pre-Osborne period of prison methods was represented by a squad of convicts in the old-style, striped prison garments, doing the lockstep and supporting their rôles by forcing a hangdog look, except when they stopped to cheer for Osborne.

One delegation was made up as Charley Chaplins. Floats representing the difference between the old prison ways and the new followed. The management of the pageant had got an ample supply of materials of all kinds with the help of friends of the Warden in this city.

After the procession about the interior of the prison, the 1,600 prisoners and a large number of visitors took their places about a platform, where the Sing Sing degree was conferred on the Warden. David Maier, the spokesman, after a speech in praise of Mr. Osborne, read trippingly the Latin titles the Warden bore from degrees which he had previously received from other institutions, and then solemnly bestowed upon him the degree of "Doctor of Humanity."

Next Dean Kirchwey, who appeared to be taken by surprise and carried off his feet by the compliment, was asked to step forward. He stood with head slightly bowed, while the H. D. was suffixed to his name and previous degrees, in a silence broken only by the snapping of cameras and the sonorous monotone of the speaker.

Georg Schan, Secretary of the Executive Board of the Mutual Welfare League, who presided, described the wonders worked in the prisoners by Warden Osborne, praised Dean Kirchwey for carrying on the work, and commended the league for its loyalty. He then introduced Deputy Warden Spencer Miller, Jr.

Kirchwey Delivers Valedictory.

Mr. Miller said that the three great milestones in modern prison reform had been Warden Osborne's meeting with the celebrated "Canada Blackie," the escape and conscience-stricken return with Warden Kirchwey's clothes of "Tough Tony" Marino, and the resumption by Warden Osborne of his duties at Sing Sing. Acting Warden Kirchwey in his valedictory to the prisoners said:

"Under the new régime you ask us to find the good in you. We find it. We believe in you. We trust you. We take, you will admit, some responsibility. All that we ask of you is that you be true to the trust that we impose in you."

After the cheers for Warden Osborne had died down the Warden said that it was not intended, under the prison reform movement, that the men should be coddled, but that they should be treated like men.

"I have repeatedly heard, since I have been away from here," he said, with a smile, "that under the Mutual Welfare League plan men are treated too leniently, and you may find me a little stricter."

Mr. Osborne read statements of men who had been employed in an industrial establishment on Long Island after their

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PARALYSIS DEATHS SHOW FALLING OFF

Figures for the Day Drop to 17 Fatalities and Only 96 New Cases in the City.

VICTIMS NOW NEARLY 2,000

Expect Total to Pass That Mark Today — Two Hospitals Try Dr. Meltzer's Treatment.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	9	65
Manhattan	4	14
Bronx	..	6
Queens	2	6
Richmond	2	5
Totals	17	96
Total of cases to date		1,959
Total of deaths to date		386

The number of new cases of infantile paralysis announced by the Department of Health yesterday was materially smaller than the number on Saturday, and as Saturday's figures were less than Friday's, the Health Department officials were inclined to hope that this continued decrease meant progress toward a checking of the epidemic. No one would let optimism beguile judgment, however, and all agreed that false hopes should no more be built upon what might be a purely temporary slackening in the spread of the disease than that panic should arise from a temporary spurt.

Dr. John S. Billings, Deputy Commissioner of Health, who was in charge yesterday in the absence for the day of Commissioner Emerson, expressed the Department of Health's opinion.

"Of course," he said, "we are all glad that the number of new cases and deaths is less today, and we hope that this is a result of our work, but at the same time it often happens in epidemics that diseases seem to rest for a while and then jump ahead again. Also, you must take into account that the cases made public in today's and tomorrow's reports represent the work of private physicians and Health Department clerks on Saturday and Sunday, when the numbers on the job are reduced.

"The Health Department investigators, diagnosticians, and nurses do not take a day off, but private physicians do, and as it is on their reports that many cases are found, these reports always decrease on Saturday and Sunday. I think you will find that the number of new cases on Tuesday will be greater than the number today or tomorrow."

There were ninety-six new cases yesterday, distributed among the boroughs as follows: Brooklyn, 65; Manhattan, 14; Bronx, 6; Queens, 6, and Richmond, 5. Every borough showed a decrease except the Bronx, where only four cases were reported on Saturday.

The Cooler Weather a Help.

With the total number of true cases yesterday at 1,959, Health Department officials agreed that by this morning the number of cases would exceed 2,000. There were 2,500 cases in 1907, when the disease prevailed all Summer, and it has been anticipated that in the present outbreak the number of cases would far exceed those figures.

Manhattan, with four deaths yesterday, and Brooklyn, with nine, had fewer than on Saturday; Queens and Richmond, with two deaths each, had the same number on both days, and yesterday, for the third day in success, the Bronx was without a paralysis death. The total number of deaths for the day was seventeen.

Dr. Billings was of the opinion that the cooler weather of yesterday was a help in the fight against infantile paralysis, but he said that the good effect would not be felt for a week.

"This week," said Dr. Billings, "I think we will suffer from the very hot weather of last week. Experience has indicated that the effects of weather changes upon infantile paralysis are not noticed for from five to seven days after the change."

Dr. Billings announced that the new Queens Borough Hospital would be opened tomorrow, with facilities for 60 infantile paralysis patients, and capacity for 120 if necessary. There were thirty-eight doctors and fifteen nurses working in the field of Brooklyn yesterday, he said. He also reported that the Health Department staff was now complete, three of its doctors having been recalled from vacations.

Boat Going for One Patient.

The Deputy Commissioner said a case was reported yesterday from Broad Channel, which is near Rockaway Beach, and can be reached only by train or boat, there being no bridge for vehicles over the waters separating it from Long Island. As an ambulance would be unable, therefore, to reach the place, and as the health authorities did not want to take the risk of bringing the sick child in on a train, Dr. Billings has arranged for a Health Department boat to go for the case today.

Concerning the susceptibility of adults to infantile paralysis, Dr. Billings said yesterday that, of the more than 1,900 cases reported up to today, only 17 had been persons of more than 16 years of age. This, he said, showed that adults need not worry about having the disease, but should take all possible precautions in order to reduce the chance of their becoming carriers.

Prayers for children suffering from infantile paralysis will be offered today at St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth Street, and St. John the Baptist's Church, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, in anticipation of the feast of St. Ann, the mother of the Virgin Mary and the patron saint of sick children, which begins on July 26. Relics, it is said, will be exposed in both churches, and, because of the paralysis situation, it is expected that much more than usual will be made of the novena in each church.

The rectors of the churches said last night, however, that nothing would be done in violation of the sanitary regulations of the Department of Health.

Trying the Adrenalin Treatment.

Dr. Louis C. Ager, who is head of the Brooklyn committee of physicians cooperating with the Department of Health, and who is physician in charge of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, to which more than 300 cases of infantile paralysis have been removed, said yes-

Continued on Page 4.

PREPARING NEW BATTLE LINES IN THE WEST; PORTUGAL SENDING AN ARMY TO AID ALLIES; TRUCE SUGGESTED FOR GERMAN ELECTION

Frankfurter Zeitung Suggests a Truce; Wants Army to Vote at Coming Election

AMSTERDAM, July 16, (via London.)—In reminding the German Government that, owing to the expiration of the present term of the Reichstag in January, elections must take place before the final conclusion of peace, the Frankfurter Zeitung suggests, with a view to ascertaining the real feeling of the nation under the changed conditions, that a truce should be arranged to permit half of the German Army to return home for the elections.

"Dread of Peace" Discussed by the Vorwaerts

THE HAGUE, July 16, (via London.)—The German newspaper Vorwärts reprints an article recently written by Professor Konrad Metger of Berlin, a member of the National Liberal Party, under the heading, "Dread of Peace?"

Professor Metger, at some length, tries to make out that the rôle of peace mediator would only serve to raise the personal prestige of President Wilson who, according to the writer, is anxious to emulate President Roosevelt's success at Portsmouth.

"But," he adds, "this should be a warning to us, seeing the result was that Japan was cheated of the fruits of victory."

The Vorwärts comments on the article: "The anti-Americanism of the National Liberals seems to have risen to such a pitch of self-deception that they would wish the war to continue indefinitely, so long as America is kept from being the mediator. The great majority of German people certainly do not share this view."

British Troops Thrilled by Success in Taking German Second Line

Attack Made in Greater Force Than the First Blow—The Evil Spell of Loos and Champagne Removed by Growing Confidence.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE FIELD, July 15.—We have broken through the German second line, through and beyond, on a front of two miles and a half, and for the first time since October, 1914, cavalry has been in action.

Given a certain number of guns on a certain length of front with hardened troops ready for a big dash, and there was no doubt we could break the enemy's first line or system as we broke through at Neuve Chapelle and at Loos. But afterward? That was the hard thing to solve. No one on the western front had found the formula to carry an offensive beyond the first line without coming to a dead check at a river of blood. The French troops who broke through in Champagne fell before they reached the second line. At Loos the Highlanders and Londoners swept through the first line and then at Hill 70, and Hulluch were faced by an annihilating fire and could go no further except to death. But today we broke the second German line.

The news spread quickly behind the lines, and there has been a queer thrill in the air today, exciting the men with the promise of victory. I think they, too, feel that an evil spell has been broken because British soldiers have broken the second German line. Their hopes run ahead of the facts; their imagination has visions of an immediate German rout, and the enormous patience of the French people, incredulous after two years of any quick ending, is not shared by some of our young officers and men, who believe we have the enemy on the run, not remembering his third line, and fourth, and God knows how many more.

It was when Contalmaison—the stronghold of the woods—was finally and securely taken, when Mametz Wood and Bailiff Wood were mostly ours, and when our position was strengthened at Montauban with some footing in the Trones Wood that the attack upon the second German line became possible. It was for that moment our Generals were waiting and preparing. The men were there who fought long in the Ypres salient, hardened to every phase of trench warfare, and the men who had won great honor at the Loos salient.

I watched them passing along the roads toward the front. I saw old friends in their ranks, and knew as I looked that in all the world there were not more splendid soldiers. The handsome, clean-cut men went into the battlefield whistling as on the first day of the battle their comrades had gone singing, though they knew in a few hours it would be hell for them.

The attack was to begin before dawn. It was a night of beauty, very warm and calm, with the moon giving a milky light to the world. Clouds trailed across it without obscuring its brightness. The whitewashed walls of cottages and barns appeared out of great gulfs of shadow. For several miles only one figure stood at every crossroad. It was the figure of Christ on a wayside Calvary.

Presently I saw soldiers waiting about in the dark entries of the French courtyards, their bayonets shining like streaks of light, and officers standing together holding whispered consultations, and alongside the roads men were marching. A long column of them came to a halt to let our car pass. The men were very quiet.

Cavalry Waiting.

Very quiet also were the camps of men and horses in the fields, dipping down to the hollows, where a few lanterns twinkled, and presently, quite close to the edge of the battlefields, I passed a great column of horse gunners and horse transports and cavalry with their lances up and Indian native cavalry still as statues. The men were drawn up alongside of the road. Except for one man who was humming a tune, they were quite silent and hardly stirred in the saddles. They seemed to be waiting with some grim expectation.

The road, which was lined with trees, made a tunnel with its foliage, and at the end of the tunnel, which showed a patch of sky, there were strange lights flashing like flaming swords, cutting through the darkness. We went up toward the lights and toward the monstrous tumult of noise, and walked straight across the country toward the centre of the circle of fire which was all around us.

I described the bombardment on the night before July 1. Then it seemed to me that nothing could be more overwhelming to one's soul and senses, but this was worse, more wonderful and more terrible.

Our batteries were firing with intense fury. Flashes of them were away back behind us, where the "heavies" have their hiding place, and over all the ground in front of our new line of attack they came out of the black earth with the short, sharp stabs of red flame, whose light filled the hollows with pools of fire, and the sky and ridges of ground and earthworks and ruins and woods across our lines were blazing with the flashes of bursting shells. The blinding light leaped about like a will-o'-the-wisp.

For a second it lit up all the horizon over Contalmaison and gave a sudden picture of a ghastly white and broken chateau with clumps of trees about it. Then it was blotted out by great blackness and instantly shifted to Mametz Wood or to Montauban, revealing their shapes intensely and shells crashing beyond them until they too disappeared with the click of the black shutter.

A moment later and Fricourt was filled with a white brilliance so that every bit of its ruin, its hideous rummage of earth, its old mine craters, and its plague-stricken stumps of trees was etched upon one's eyes.

Along the German second line, by Bazentin-le-Grand, Bazentin-le-Petit, and Longueval, at the back of the woods, shells were bursting without a second's pause, and in great clusters they tore open the ground and let out gusts of flames. Flame fountains rose and spread from the German trenches above Pearl Wood.

The dark night was rent with all these flames and hundreds of batteries feeding fires. Every calibre gun was at work. Heavy shells, 15 inch, 12.7, 8 inch, 6 inch, 4.7, came overhead like flocks of birds—infernal birds with wings that beat the air into waves and came whining with a shrill high note and swooped to earth with monstrous roar. Lighter batteries far forward were beating a devil's tattoo—one, two, three, four: one, two, three, four, with sharp knocks that clouted one's ears. I sat on a wooden box on the top of an old dugout in the midst of all the fury. There was a great gun to my left, and every time it fired it shook the box and all the earth underneath with violent vibration.

Guns Lift at Dawn.

The moon disappeared soon after 3 o'clock, and no stars were to be seen, but presently a faint ghost of dawn appeared. The white earth of the old and disused trenches about me became visible. A lark arose and sang overhead, and at 3:30 o'clock there was a sudden moment of hush. It was the lifting of the guns and the time of attack. Over there in the darkness by Mametz Wood and Montauban thousands of men had risen to their feet, and were going forward to the second German line or to the place where death was waiting for them before the light came.

The light came very quickly. It is strange what a difference a few minutes made. Very faintly but steadily the dawn crept through the darkness, revealing the forms of things, and the little color in the grass sandbags at my feet whitened. Over at Ovillers there were clouds of smoke, and from its denseness red and white rockets shot up and remained in the sky for several seconds. Other rockets, red, white, and green, rose to the right of Contalmaison

Continued on Page 2.

GIVE UP FOUREAUX WOOD

British Troops Retire to Main Positions from Advanced Point.

GERMANS ASSAIL FRENCH

Penetrate Some Positions South of the Somme, but Are Driven Out Again.

RUSSIANS IN CHAMPAGNE

Patrols Very Active There—French Report Progress on East Bank of Meuse.

LONDON, Monday, July 17.—The Anglo-French advance has brought the allied troops, where they make a junction, to a point about a mile in front of Combles, which prior to July 1, when the offensive began, was the German headquarters on this sector.

Quiet prevailed on the British front on Sunday. The detachment which has been thrust forward to the third German line of Foureaux Wood to protect the infantry operations has now been withdrawn to the main position.

The casualty lists as announced total 227 officers dead and 457 wounded or missing; 597 men dead, and 1,832 wounded.

The British are keenly watching for the next move on the French front, where comparative quiet still prevails. The Germans are strongly placed on the Somme above Peronne, under the protection of the river and its marshy banks. The crossing of the river by the French will involve serious fighting, with probably heavy losses.

Portuguese Army to France.

The British and French Armies, however, are full of confidence in each other, and the result of the joint offensive seems daily to be more assured, as there is no evidence of any new units of reserves coming from the interior of Germany. Further significant news has been received to the effect that the Portuguese Government has equipped an army with everything necessary to enable it to fight side by side with the Anglo-French armies, and that this army is ready to answer the call whenever required.

The French official statement last night reveals that the Russian contingent sent to France is on the Champagne front, where the patrols were very active yesterday.

South of the Somme German attacks won ground from the French, which was held for a short time only, according to the Paris statement. The Germans also attacked north of Chilly, near Chaulnes, and won a trench, which they later lost. The French by a surprise attack took some trenches just north of the Aisne.

At Verdun the French are making progress in the region of Fleury.

The text of the British official statement of yesterday afternoon follows:

In France, with the exception of heavy bombardment by both sides, there was no event of importance since the last report. We are continuing to find large quantities of armament and other war material abandoned by the enemy in positions captured on the 14th and 15th, and yesterday five more heavy howitzers and four seventy-seven-millimeter guns fell into our hands.

Last night, covered by the detachment which had been thrust forward to the Bois de Foureaux, our troops were engaged in strengthening and improving our new positions. Early this morning the Foureaux detachment was ordered to withdraw into our main lines, and the withdrawal was carried out without molestation from the enemy.

Heavy Attacks on French.

The text of the French afternoon official statement follows:

South of the River Somme yesterday evening the Germans, profiting by fog, made their way along the canal and hurled violent attacks against La Maisonette and the village of Biaches, which they took by surprise, but our troops delivered a vigorous counter-attack, and are again in possession of Biaches and La Maisonette, as well as the small wood to the north where some Germans continue to resist.

In the region of Chaulnes after a violent bombardment an enemy detachment succeeded in penetrating our first line trenches to the north of Chilly. He was ejected soon afterward by counterattacks.

North of the Aisne, near Oulches, we effected a coup de main on the enemy trenches, which we have cleaned out.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) strong enemy reconnoitring parties attempted to approach our trenches in the wood between the river and the Côte du Poivre. They were repulsed by our rifle fire and by our curtain of fire.

In the sector of Fleury our infantry made considerable progress to the west and to the south of the village. Artillery activity continues very great

on both sides in this region and also in that of Chenois and of La Laufée.

On the Somme our battle aeroplanes have been very active. Four German machines were attacked by our aeroplanes over the enemy lines and forced to the ground. Two other machines were seriously hit and were compelled to descend.

In the region of Verdun one of our aeroplanes set fire to a German captive balloon. On the night of July 15 one of our squadrons bombarded the railroad stations of Hombleux and Roisel, as well as a heavy battery in the neighborhood of Roisel. On the same night another squadron dropped a number of projectiles on the railway station of Abbecourt and on the stations of Tergnier and Chauny.

Official German Statement.

The text of yesterday's German official statement follows:

There has been strong artillery activity on both sides of the Somme. In the region of Ovillers-Bazentin-le-Petit four British attacks during the afternoon broke down in front of our lines, as also did an attack commenced in the morning to the east of Bazentin.

South of the Somme lively fighting developed in the course of the evening near and to the south of Biaches. A portion of the village has again been occupied by us and over 100 prisoners were taken.

French attacks near Barleux and in the region of the Estrées and to the west thereof were repulsed with very heavy losses to the enemy by our curtain of fire.

To the east of the Meuse in the afternoon the French brought up strong forces against Froids Terre Hill and in the neighborhood of Fleury, which met with no success.

During his repeated assaults in the evening southwest of Thiaumont work the enemy penetrated small sections of our first lines, where fighting still continues.

On the remainder of the front there were enemy patrol undertakings north of Ouiches-Craennelle and an attack with large detachments, which were repulsed. North of Chilly a German patrol brought in twenty-four French prisoners and one machine gun.

West of Loos an enemy aeroplane was shot down by our infantry. It fell within our entanglements. A biplane damaged by our anti-aircraft fire fell into our hands near Nesle.

Russians on Champagne Front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

On the Champagne front there has been great activity by Russian and French patrols.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment was quite spirited in the region of Chattancourt. East of Hill 304 we captured some elements of an enemy trench.

On the right bank our troops continued their progress west of Fleury and took prisoners. The artillery action continues with some intensity in that region.

The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front.

On the morning of July 16 two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the Somme region, one of them by Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer. This is the tenth aeroplane brought down by that officer. On July 15 Sergeant Rochfort brought down his fifth enemy aeroplane.

The Belgian communication says:

At various points artillery duels occurred which ended to our advantage. The fire of the Belgian heavy guns was particularly efficacious against the defensive organizations of the enemy at Steenstraete, which were shattered.

BRITISH NOW FORTIFYING AND BURYING THE DEAD

Results of the Offensive So Far Give Officers Great Confidence.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 16, (via London, Monday, July 17.)—Through a sultry Sunday, the British, after withdrawing from the high wood, (Fordeaux Wood,) continued to consolidate their new positions, while the Germans were equally busy in digging in opposite them, and the artillery on both sides was active.

Water, food, and ammunition must be carried forward over the shell-pitted area of the ground recently gained. Soldiers who have this task in hand are seen in the rear with the supplies, and then by some magic disappear into the earth or under cover, and reappear where machine gun rattles against machine gun, and perspiring soldiers, their throats parched with dust, are digging and fighting.

Still another task, grisly and arduous, falls to the victors. It is burying the dead. Officers estimate that there are 2,000 dead in the small Trones Wood alone, while they are thick in the line of trenches taken on Friday, and the Delville Wood and fields beyond, up to the new British line. A staff officer, speaking of the results of the allied offensive so far, said:

"While in the Germans' offensive at Verdun the waves of attack always receded, leaving a large part of the positions gained in the hands of the French, when they did not altogether fail, we have been able in both our main attacks to hold practically every point taken. This requires very careful organization and the placing of strict limits on the objective of the eager troops when the attack is against strongly fortified front positions, and the enemy falls back on prepared trenches and strong points, and waiting material, while you must prepare new positions and bring forward your material.

"Our casualties in the operations thus far have been less than we anticipated, and the results beyond our expectations. The new army has had its final and supreme lesson in training—that of battle. Not one in ten officers or one in twenty of the men had had any military experience before the war. Of their courage we have no doubt. Now we are assured of their efficiency and we look to the future of these operations with utmost confidence."

Letters, diaries, and orders taken from prisoners in the British offensive contain enlightening news of the state of affairs among the Germans. One of the prisoners, whom The Associated Press correspondent saw today, complained of the "poor, undisciplined material" in the drafts sent forward to fill the gaps in the regiments.

General von Stein's captured reports of an inspection of the German's second line about the middle of June complains that the trenches were full of water and generally in a bad condition, with dugouts insufficient in number; condemns the troops in that sector as "a worthless lot of idlers," and insists upon immediate improvement.

One set question which the correspondent always asks of a German who has fought on the eastern front is:

"Which front do you like better?"

Without a single exception the answer has been:

"The eastern. It is easy over there."

As one of them said, this expresses the universal opinion. They tell of how they walk about in the trenches in the east, showing their heads with impunity, which would mean death here. They dwell upon the greatly superior volume of artillery fire, the unrelaxing vigilance required, the superiority of the fortifications, and the need of a ratio of five men to one on the western front for the same number of miles on the eastern.

A copy of a speech which the German Emperor made to the Third Guard Infantry Division when it was sent to the western front is among the documents captured. The Emperor warns the guard:

"The foe fights differently over here. He is tougher, more resisting, more adroit, more versatile."

Frequent expressions of bitterness are made against the Austrians for their defeat in Galicia. One of the officers in his diary refers to the Austrians as "a slack, degenerate crowd." Two different letters mention the recent allied air raid over Karlsruhe, one referring to the loss of life as 100; the other as 150.

The desire for peace and the expectation that it will come is often alluded to by prisoners. Commanding officers in their addresses to the troops speak of peace being near and of the enemy being almost broken. Particularly is France referred to as being near her last gasp. The German Emperor in his speech also referred to France's resistance as that of despair.

To the correspondent who has been with the army for a year the change in the demeanor of the prisoners of late is apparent. That unbending confidence, which in many amounted to a defiant manner toward their captors, has been succeeded by amiability and philosophic acceptance.

Guns Reach Martinpuich Road.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 15, (via London, July 16.)—Continuing their offensive, the British, who yesterday broke through the German second line of defense, now have taken all of Delville Wood, which was stormed by the South Africans, and the High Wood, establishing themselves beyond Bazentin-le-Petit, advanced parties having been to the outskirts of Martinpuich, Pozières, and some other points close to the third German line of defense. The weather remains dry and warm.

The operations after yesterday's advance were more in the nature of open fighting, the Germans using strong points on favorable ground which were good machine positions to gain time in rallying reinforcements, which arrive and dig new trenches while the British dig in opposite them with each stage of the advance. Frequently they are so near each other that neither side dares use its guns. Every possible protection is seized and stoutly held by both sides.

Possession of stretches of woodland become as important as that of villages. The German defenders of Trones Wood had orders to stand to the last man, and the orders virtually were obeyed. Cases have been numerous in the woods fighting where Briton and German have been pierced by each other's bayonet. It is amazing that in the thick of the struggle at all points stretcher bearers manage to bring out the wounded.

The Germans are keeping up a heavy volume of artillery fire in answer to the British, indicating the arrival of fresh artillery. British guns were able today to reach the main road of Martinpuich, which was crowded with transports, aeroplanes reporting immense destruction and confusion.

Every one coming from the front remarks upon the paucity of German aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns, despite the reinforcements in other arms. British airmen in many instances have descended as low as 300 or 500 feet, firing upon German infantry with their machine guns and receiving the cheers of British infantry. Such low flights have resulted in remarkably intimate scouting.

The scene of action has been carried for the first time beyond the second main line of German defenses since stationary warfare began on the Western front. Officers returning from the front line speak of seeing abandoned German guns, but say they are too busy fighting to bother to bring them in.

The most dramatic situation in the battle comes when German gunners strive to draw off their guns with British infantry within rifle range. In the grinding conflict, which is courageously forced to close quarters, neither the ground taken nor the number of prisoners is expressive of the results or the stake for which both sides are fighting.

British commanders merely say that they have advanced further than they expected and repeat the proceeding through various stages in the long and immense undertaking.

Among the documents captured is the complaint of a division commander of the destruction of a German battalion by their own gunfire. One prisoner taken complained that the only persons in Germany who really had enough to eat were the British prisoners, thanks to parcels sent them from home and American interests in their welfare. Generally they complain more of the British artillery fire than of the food shortage. They think that Germany is in no danger of starving, and that the war will be decided by fighting like that of the last two weeks, where every gun, rifle, man, trench, gully, or tree which gives cover will count.

It is difficult for any one not at the front to realize the change in the new army wrought by these two weeks, thanks to the first continued offensive, which is giving the troops practical lessons day by day.

BIG REINFORCEMENTS FAILED TO STOP BRITISH

Germans Said to Have Counted on Holding Second Line with Reserves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The British Army's great new blow has done something more than make a breach in the second German line. It has caused deepest anxiety in German hearts.

It may be accepted that while, as a matter of fact, German Headquarters were prepared in a measure for the necessity of giving way at some points when the offensive was first launched, they believed their second line would be able to withstand all pressure.

The reason for this was not so much the strength of the positions as the measures of reinforcements they had taken. From reliable information as to transport movements I can state that the positions just captured were defended in great strength. Tremendous efforts were made to reinforce the second line positions, both with men and guns. New troops were brought up, not from other fronts, but by large drafts and even fresh formations from depots behind the front and also depots in Germany. There was also considerable massing of additional guns behind the front where the attack was expected.

Within a very short time there arrived at St. Quentin alone 150 new guns, which were immediately mounted at what should have been effective points. The Germans had in their depots large reserves, much larger perhaps than is believed in some non-military quarters where there has been a tendency to overestimate their losses and underestimate their remaining resources in men. These reserves were kept in hand for the very purpose of being used to fend off the Allies' naturally expected second blow.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The most interesting feature of the Allies' offensive continues to be the part being played by the British. The last two days' fighting has unquestionably been the best done by the British troops since the early days of the war. They at last seem to have settled down to the work that the world has expected of them.

In spite of the fact that the most intensive preparations of the Germans for the defense of their western line were made against those sections held by the British, the latter have pushed ahead at a pace that equals the advances of the French on the section of the line south of the Somme. The German defenses have been particularly strong along the line of the railroad from Albert to Bapaume, the main life line of the Germans in the Arras-Hardecourt salient. The result of this was shown in the British fight for Contalmaison and La Boisselle. At these two points the British were held up for days. It was not until they had practically surrounded both positions that they were finally taken.

Once these positions fell, however, the advance was much more noticeable. The first British attempt, it will be remembered, was against Thiepval, where, had it been successful, the railroad would have been cut at some point to the northeast of Pozières. Such a success would have practically compelled the retirement of the entire line south of an east and west line through the point at which the railroad was cut. This was fully realized by the Germans, who had so protected Thiepval that the British could not take it. This forced the direction of the attack to be changed so that all the force has been exerted from south to north.

Practically all the gains the British have made have been made since the direction of attack was changed. These gains now total a depth of about four miles over a front six and a half miles wide. The British have therefore, since the 1st of July, reoccupied twenty-five square miles of French territory, or about one-fifth as much as the Germans have taken since the battle of Verdun first began. Considering that this offensive of the Allies has for its object the clearing of the Germans out of France and Belgium, and that it is not a merely local movement, the offense as yet has not carried very far. Certainly, however, the British gains are of great importance, and will have a very marked effect on the success of future operations if they are followed up. The local objective of the British is, of course, the control of the Albert-Bapaume road, and later Bapaume itself. All this has been discussed in previous reviews. The measure of British success therefore must be its influence on these two objectives.

Four miles of this railroad has already been taken—two and a half of it in the last three days. About seven more remains to be taken before Bapaume is reached. If this road ran perpendicular to the British line of attack the problem would be much more difficult than it is, due to the fact that it would be necessary to advance over every foot that still remains by means of a frontal attack. This road, however, comes into the British line on an angle of about forty-five degrees, so that for every mile of advance about a mile and a half of the road must be abandoned by the Germans.

Friday's fighting saw the British in possession of Longueval, from which point their lines ran east and west. They were well up on the southerly slopes of what might be called the ridge of Longueval, which is the edge of the Plateau of Bapaume. On Saturday this position was much improved. Striking out over the entire front of four miles from Ovillers to Longueval they extended their positions along the railroad to the outskirts of the village of Pozières in almost a straight line eastward to the outskirts of Guillemont. Pozières is the most important of the small villages in this immediate theatre. In the first place it is directly on the railroad, and is therefore a distributing point for supplies destined for the immediate front. In the second place, it is the point of crossing of several highways of considerable local significance. That running south to Contalmaison need not be considered, as it is now almost entirely in British hands. That running northwest to Thiepval is a subject of present consideration. It is the only good highway leaving the railroad for several miles. It is therefore of considerable use to the Germans in distributing supplies.

Good roads are necessary to transportation, particularly for automobile transportation. The German transport facilities have already been seriously impaired, as shown by the fact that many of the prisoners recently taken were almost in the last stages of starvation. If Pozières falls, the territory in the region of Thiepval will be seriously affected.

For the first time since the beginning of the attack the British have shown a tendency to extend their line about Hardecourt to the east. The capture of Delville Woods, which are just northeast of Longueval and begin in the environs of this village, brings the line into almost direct contact with the villages of Ginchy and Guillemont. Pressure here will be of great value to the French in their efforts to take Peronne, as it will gradually bring this section of the British line up to that established by the French from Clery to Barleux. When this is accomplished we may look to a serious attempt to take Peronne.

The British have the Germans in a rather awkward position. Their trenches where the British line now is were designed to protect a line running north and south. They now have to face a line running west to east. This has required a reconstruction of the whole defense system and a consequent weakening of the German position, since it is obvious that defense works constructed during the last few days cannot be in any way equal to those which the Germans have had months to construct. This, combined with the fact that the British now have reached the first hill line of the plateau of Bapaume, gives them the greatest advantage they have yet held for further successes. If the Germans could not hold them in their trenches when the British were facing with every disadvantage of terrain, old field works which the Germans had had ample time to perfect, the probabilities are that they will still prove unable to keep them in check when these disadvantages no longer exist.

Another point, the British have unquestionably broken through the first and second lines of trenches for the first time since the lines in the west were established. At Loos and in Champagne the British and French never reached beyond the first line. Not only have the first two lines gone, but in isolated points the third line has been reached. What lies beyond will not prove as adequate as that which has already been destroyed.

One of the most significant bits of news that has reached us relative to the most recent fighting has been the use of cavalry for the first time since the Marne. Notwithstanding the rivalry which exists between different branches of the service, every cavalryman will admit that cavalry is not effective against intrenched infantry unless that infantry has either been totally demoralized as a result of the action of the other arms or is on the verge of retreat. That cavalry could charge the German trenches and not be annihilated is the best proof of the severity of the blows which the Germans have received. Germany has not stopped the Allies' offensive, nor has she checked it in the slightest degree. On the contrary, it is more determined than ever, and the recent successes, even though purely local in nature and effect, have proved to the British that they can go through, have greatly improved their morale, given them a taste of victory and a thirst for still greater things.

On the whole, it seems now that this latest British move will not be stopped, at least until the local objectives have been reached.

NINE BRITISH CRAFT SUNK.

Freighters and Trawlers Fall Prey to Submarines or Mines.

LONDON, July 16.—At Lloyd's Shipping Agency it was announced today that the British steamships Mopsa of 885 tons gross were sunk today. The crews were saved.

The British steamers Sylvie and Ecclesia are reported to have been sunk. The Ecclesia, the announcement says, was unarmed.

The British patrol trawlers Onward, Hull, Era, Aberdeen, and Nellie have been sunk by German submarines, according to a dispatch from Aberdeen to the Central News Agency. Eleven survivors of the trawlers have been landed.

The Mopsa was of 885 tons gross. She was 225 feet long, and was built in 1902. The Ecclesia was of 3,714 tons gross and was 359 feet long. She was built in 1904 and was owned in Manchester.

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BRITISH THRILLED BY THEIR SUCCESS

Continued from Page 1.

toward Bazentin-le-Grand. Our infantry was advancing.

A new sound came into the general din of gunfire. It was a kind of swishing noise, like that of flames in a strong wind. I knew what it meant.

"Enemy machine guns," said an artillery observer who was just out of a hole in the ground. There must have been many of them to make that noise. Our own artillery had burst out into the new uproar. I could see our shells bursting further forward, or thought I could.

"I believe our men are getting on," said an officer, staring through his glasses. The gunner observer laid one eye to the telescope. "There's too much mist about, and, anyhow, one can't make out the confusion of battle, it's always hopeless, and what the devil is that light?"

"Must be a signal," said the gunner officer. "I think I'd better report it."

He put his head into the dugout and spoke to a man sitting by the telephone.

At 3:55 o'clock it was clear enough to see the German shrapnel, very black and thick, between Mametz wood and Bazentin Wood. High explosives were bursting there, too. The enemy had got his guns to work upon our infantry.

At 4 o'clock there was a humming sound overhead and I looked up and saw the first aeroplane flying toward the German lines. It flew very low, not more than 300 feet high, and went very steadily on toward the furnace. Brave moth!

Longueval on Fire.

At 4:10 there was a red glow to the right of Montauban. It rose and spread upward, a great torch with sparks dancing over it.

"By jove," cried one of the men near me, "that's Longueval on fire."

In a little while there was no doubt about it. I could see the sharp edge of the broken buildings in the heart of the red glow. The village of Longueval was in flames.

From behind the northwest corner of Mametz Wood was a great, rosy light, like a cloud in the setting sun, but more glowing at its base. It died out three times and rose again vividly, and then appeared no more. The gunner observer was bothered again. Was it a signal or an explosion with so many lights and flames about it? It was difficult to tell. At about 4:30 I heard another furious outburst of machine gun fire in the direction of Longueval, and it seemed to spread northward along Bazentin-le-Grand and Bazentin-le-Petit. I strained my eyes to see any of our infantry, but dense clouds of smoke were rolling over the ground past Contalmaison and between Mametz and Bazentin Woods.

It seemed as if we were putting up a smoke barrage there, and later a great volume of smoke hid the ground by Montauban.

The enemy's artillery now was firing with great violence. Enormous shell bursts flung up the earth alongside of our advance, and black shrapnel smoke was hanging heavily about and above.

It seemed to me some of their guns were firing wildly and blindly. High explosives burst down below Fricourt, where there is nothing to hurt, and in places far afield. German gunners had got the wind-up, as soldiers say, and now that the darkness had gone and daylight come, our men must have gone far ahead if luck was theirs. Had they broken the second German line? Men waiting for any news of them found the strain of ignorance intolerable. What were they doing up there?

As I stumbled over the broken ground and shell holes and got caught in the coils of a wire a cold sweat broke out upon me and for a little while I was horribly afraid. It was not fear for myself. It just was fear, the fear that the animal may have when the sky is full of lightning—a sense of terror of the hell of war that encircled us and of its waves of sound and light beating upon us.

Backwash of the Battle.

The first men to come back from the battle were the wounded. They were lightly wounded, or at least the men who could walk. They came across the fields and down into Fricourt in twos and threes at first, or lone, limping figures at a slow pace, but after an hour or two they came in a straggling procession from the first-aid dressing stations up in the lines. There were men with bandaged hands, men with arms in slings, men with wounded feet, so that they could only hop with an arm around a comrade's neck, all blood-stained, with blood on their faces and hands and clothes. Others had their uniforms torn to tatters, and there were men who were bare almost to the waist, with jackets slung over one shoulder. There was hardly a man among them who wore his steel helmet, though some carried them slung to rifles, and others wore German helmets and German caps.

Ambulances were waiting for them, and stretcher bearers were busy with bad cases. The stretcher bearers have done their duty so gallantly that the fighting men and some of their own comrades were among the wounded, but they have been reinforced by men who do not belong to the R. A. M. C., some stretchers being carried by men in grey uniforms with flat round caps, who walked stolidly looking about them at all those British soldiers and at those fields on the British side with curious eyes as though everything was strange to them. They are German prisoners paying for the privilege of life and glad to pay.

Later in the day there comes down a long column of the men not carrying stretchers but marching shoulder to shoulder under armed escort. There are over 700 of them in this one convoy as a living proof that the day had gone well for British arms. They are tall, sturdy men for the most part, and in spite of their ordeal by fire, most of them looked in good physical health, though haggard and hollow eye and a little dazed. There are a number of wounded among them who dragged wearily by the side of their luckier friends, but those who were badly hurt traveled with our own wounded, and I saw several of them on lorries with their heads on the shoulders of the men who had gone out to kill them.

So the backwash of the battle came down like the tide, but long before then I knew we had broken the second line and our men were fighting on the high ground beyond. The village of Longueval was ours; Bazentin-le-Grand, both wood and village, and Bazentin-le-Petit were ours. The gallant body of men had swept through Trones Wood, on the extreme right of the line, and patrols were pushing into Delville Wood and toward the highest ridge behind the broken German trenches.

On the left our men swept up and beyond the Contalmaison villa, which stands far north of the village, a very objective of attack. It had been carried, and our losses were not heavy. The German lines had been captured on a front of nearly three miles—and cavalry was going in.

Scottish Troops Ahead.

Scottish troops were among those who went first into Longueval, men belonging to famous old regiments, and they fought very grimly, according to the spirit of their race, with their blood set on fire by the music of the pipes that went with them. Before the light of dawn came and when our guns lifted forward they rise from the ground, first north of Montanbar, and went forward across no man's land toward the German trenches.

They had to make a distance of 1,200 yards over open ground, and came at once under heavy shell fire and enfilade fire from machine guns. The Germans also used smoke bombs, and the ground was plowed with high explosives. A number of the men fell, but others went forward, shouting, and reached the German line. In some parts the wire was not cut by our bombardment, but the Highlanders hurled themselves upon it and beat their way. Machine guns were pattering bullets upon their ranks, but not for long. The men poured through and surged in waves into and across the German trenches. Every man among them was a grenadier provided with bombs and, with supplies coming up behind, it was with bombs that the men fought their way. The German soldiers defended themselves with their hand grenades when their machine guns had been knocked out in the first line trenches, but as they sprang out of their dugouts when the bombardment lifted and our men were upon them, they had but a poor chance of life unless they were quick to surrender.

I hear these trenches in the second German line are not deeply dug and that the dugouts themselves hardly bombproof.

For once in a way the Germans have been overconfident, and paid now a bitter price for their pride in believing the first line was impregnable. I do not care to write about this part of the fighting. It was bloody work, and would not be good to read. An incident was told me by a kilted Sergeant as he lay wounded in front of the dugouts one of which came a German officer. He had a wild light in his eyes, and carried a great axe.

"I surrender," he said in good English, and in broad Scotch the Sergeant told me if he had an idea of surrendering it would be a good and wise thing to drop his chopper first, but the German officer swung it high and it came like a flash past the Sergeant's head. With a flash also the bayonet did its work.

While the men were cleaning up the dugouts in the first line trenches other men pressed on and stormed into Longueval village. The great fires there which I had seen in the darkness died down, and there was only a glow and smolder of them in the ruins, but the machine guns were still chattering in their emplacements.

In one broken building there were six of them firing through holes in the walls. It was a strong redoubt sweeping the ground which had once been a roadway and now was a shambles. Scottish soldiers rushed the place and flung bombs into it until there was no more swish of bullets, but only a rising of smoke clouds and black dust.

Longueval was a heap of charred bricks above the ground, but there was still trouble below ground before it was firmly taken. There are many cellars, in which the Germans fought like wolves at bay, and down in the darkness of these places men fought savagely, seeing only the glint of each others' eyes and feeling for each others' throats unless there were still bombs handy to make a quicker ending.

It was primitive warfare; cavemen fought like that in such darkness, though not with bombs, which belong to our age.

To the right of Longueval and south of the second German line lies Trones Wood and as it was on the right flank of our attack it could not be left in the enemy's hands. We had held most of it once for a few hours, but the enemy's shell fire had made the place untenable.

It was into that fire that some of our English battalions advanced yesterday morning from Bernabay Wood. "They shelled us like hell," said a boy who came from a quiet place in Sussex before he knew what hell was like. It was mostly high explosives which fell through the naked trees with a roar and opened out great shell craters. Men, wounded and unwounded, used these deep pits as their only kind of cover, praying in vain to God in their own way that no other shell would come in exactly the same places. And while the wounded men crawled backwards, bleeding, from shell hole to shell hole, the unwounded men crawled forward in the same way, some of them in groups and others alone, keeping their bombs dry and ready for use.

There were machine guns sweeping the southern end of the woods with a cross fire, and with the bursting shells overhead it was a place of black horror in the night, but these English boys kept crawling on to gain a yard or two before the next crash came, and then another yard or two, and at last they came up to the German line and German riflemen sheltered behind earthworks and trunks of trees.

A Queer Kind of Miracle.

The wood was captured again, and then a queer kind of miracle happened, and it seemed as if those who had been dead had come to life again. For out of holes in the ground and from behind the fallen timbers of shelled trees came a number of English boys, dirty and wild looking, who shouted out, "Hullo, lads!" and "What cheer, matey?" or just shouted and laughed with a sob in their throats and big tears coursing down their grimy faces. They were the West Kents, who had first taken Trones Wood and then had been caught in a barrage of fire. With one officer, 300 men had dug themselves into the roots of the trees on the eastern edge of the wood and kept the Germans at bay with machine guns.

Meanwhile a number of battalions, mostly English, but with some Scots, were attacking the line between Longueval and the two Bazentins. They, too, found the wire uncut in places, but they went through it in a tearing hurry, hating machine-gun fire and resolved to end it quickly. They stormed the German trenches and fought down them with bombs and bayonets. German soldiers came out of dugouts and begged. As formerly, they came holding out their watches, pocketbooks, helmets, anything they thought would ransom their lives, and when they had been taken prisoner made no trouble about carrying back the English wounded, but were glad to do it.

All was in darkness except when shell bursts lit the ground, and some of our battalions lost their sense of direction toward the Bazentin Woods. Prisoners acted as guides to their own lines. Five or six of them unwillingly led the way back. A British officer of 19, a boy who has only been in France a month or two, led one of the companies formed, because his brother officers had fallen. They went after him into the Bazentin Wood, and others followed on into and through the heavy barrage of fire. So it was all night, with fresh battalions were at work pressing forward in waves to Contalmaison Villa and the ground beyond. The second German line had fallen before our men, and they were over it and away.

Cavalry Comes into Action.

It was about 6 o'clock in the evening that some of the British cavalry came into action. They were men whom I had seen on my way up to the battlefield, a small detachment of Dragoon Guards and also of Deccan horse. They worked forward with our infantry on a stretch of country between the Bazentin Wood and the Delville Wood, rising up to a high wood and then rode out alone in reconnoissance, in true cavalry formation, with their commander in the rear.

Not one in a thousand would have believed it possible to see this again. When they passed, the infantry went a little mad and cheered wildly and joyously as though these men were riding on the road of a triumph. So they rode on into the open country skirting Delville Wood.

Presently a machine gun opened fire upon them. It was in a cornfield with German infantry, and the officer in command gave the order to his men to ride through the enemy. The dragoons put their lances down and rode straight into the wheat. They killed several men, and then turned and rode back and charged again among the scattered groups of German infantry. Some of these prepared to withstand the charge with fixed bayonets; others were panic-stricken and ran forward crying "Pity! Pity!" and clung to the saddles and stirrup leathers of the Dragoon Guards.

Though on a small scale it was a cavalry action of the old style. With thirty-two prisoners the men rode on slowly still reconnoitring the open country on the skirt of Delville Wood until they came again under machine gun fire and drew back. As they did so an aeroplane came overhead skimming very low at no more than 300 feet above the ground. The cavalry turned in their saddles to stare at it for a moment or two, believing it a hostile machine, but no bullets came their way and in another moment it stopped over the German infantry concealed in wheat and fired at them with a machine gun. Four times it circled and stopped and fired, creating another panic among the Germans, and then it flew off, leaving the cavalry full of admiration for this daring feat.

They could ride no further owing to the nature of the ground and that night they dug themselves in. The German guns searched in vain for them and the cavalry tonight is full of pride, for their day may come again.

Trophies of the Battle.

The scene all through the afternoon behind the battle lines and down in little villages beyond the reach of the guns will stay in my mind as historic pictures. Numbers of wounded men with a very high proportion of lightly wounded among them arrived casually at the clearing stations and while they awaited their turn for doctors and nurses they lay about on the grass fingering their souvenirs, watches, shell fuses, helmets, pocketbooks, German letters, and all manner of trophies and telling their adventures in that wild battle of the night. They seemed to have no sense of pain and not one man groaned from loss of blood, broken arms, head wounds, and bayonet thrusts.

Every dialect of England, Scotland, and Ireland could be heard among them. There were men from many battalions, and as they lay there talking or smoking or sleeping in the sunlight after processions came down in straggling columns, limping and holding on to their comrades hobbling with sticks, peering through blood-stained rags, tired and worn and weak, but a spirit in them that was marvelous.

ITALIANS TAKE A TOWN ON MONTE HELLUGIO

Drive Austrians from Vanzi After Violent Fighting Hindered by Thunderstorms.

ROME, July 16.—Despite violent thunderstorms there was heavy fighting yesterday between the Austro-Hungarians and Italians in the Posina Valley, says the Italian official statement issued today. The Italians made progress at several points and captured the town of Vanzi. The text of the Italian official statement follows:

On the Posina line heavy fighting continued in spite of violent thunderstorms which hindered the artillery. Our troops made some progress on the southern slopes of Sogli Bianchi, south of Borcola and the Corno di Coston, and in the Boin Valley, where they occupied Vanzi, on the northern slopes of Monte Hellugio.

The enemy had been strongly reinforced in this sector, and he launched several violent counterattacks which were driven off with heavy loss.

In the Tofana area a further counterattack by the enemy on the Castelletto was repulsed.

Along the rest of the front as far as the sea there were small encounters which resulted in our favor.

On the heights above Feuma a company of hostile infantry attempted to approach our position, but were dispersed by our counterattack.

German Dirigible at Constantinople.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that great enthusiasm has been aroused by the arrival at the Turkish capital yesterday of a German dirigible balloon of the Schuette-Lanz type.

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One way to judge a Trust Company or Bank

THOSE wishing to open a bank account are reminded that the names of the Board of Directors should be considered as carefully as the bank's published statements.

They are responsible for the soundness or unsoundness of the banking policy.

For your information we print the names of the men who are responsible for the direction of the Columbia Trust Company.

Directors

Willard V. King
President of the Company

Benj. L. Allen, *Vice-President of the Company*
Howard Bayne, *Vice-President of the Company*
Samuel G. Bayne, *Pres. Seaboard National Bank*
A. Chester Beatty, *Consulting Engineer*
Union N. Bethell, *Pres. New York Telephone Co.*
G. Louis Boissevain, *New York City*
Franklin Q. Brown, *Redmond & Co., Bankers*
Edward H. Clark, *Manager Hearst Estate*
George Crawford Clark, Jr., *Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers*
Harold Benjamin Clark, *White, Weld & Co., Bankers*
Edward Cornell, *Attorney-at-Law*
Moreau Delano, *Brown Brothers & Co.*
James M. Gifford, *Attorney-at-Law*
Henry Goldman, *Goldman, Sachs & Co., Bankers*
E. H. R. Green, *Pres. Texas Midland Railroad*
J. Horace Harding, *Charles D. Barney & Co., Bankers*
A. Barton Hepburn, *Chairman Chase Nat'l Bank*
Anthony R. Kuser, *Pres. South Jersey Gas, Electric & Traction Co.*
Philip Lehman, *Lehman Brothers, Bankers*
Alfred E. Marling, *Real Estate*
Augustus G. Paine, Jr., *Pres. New York & Pennsylvania Co.*
Noah C. Rogers, *Attorney-at-Law*
Herman Sielcken, *Crossman & Sielcken, Merchants*
Frederick Strauss, *J. & W. Seligman & Co., Bankers*
Wm. A. Tucker, *Tucker, Anthony & Co., Bankers*
Frederick W. White, *Peters, White & Co., Chemicals*

Charles H. Keep
Chairman of the Board

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St & Third Ave.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS AND GERMANS

Storm Stronghold of Baiburt, in Armenia, Forcing Sultan's Army to Hurried Flight.

WIN BATTLE IN VOLHYNIA

Break Up German Mass Attacks—Capture More Than 3,000 Men and Many Guns.

LONDON, July 16.—Russian troops have captured by assault the town of Baiburt, sixty-five miles northwest of Erzerum, and about sixty miles south of the Black Sea port of Trebizond, thus finally straightening Grand Duke Nicholas's battle front from the coast to Mamakhatun. In Volhynia the Czar's hosts have broken up German attacks delivered in mass formation, and in the region of Ostroff and Goubine have captured upward of 3,000 men and several cannon.

The official statement concerning the operations on the Caucasus front follows:

On the night of the 16th (?) our brave Caucasian army carried by assault Baiburt, which is an important strategic point of convergence. In many sectors the Turks fell back in haste, destroying their depots. In this region and in the basin of the upper Tchoruk we made a further considerable advance and consolidated the Turkish positions which we had captured.

Thus during the recent days our valiant army with its well-known pluck and courage gained a series of battles in the regions of Baiburt, Mamakhatun, and Mush.

The War Office account of the victory in Volhynia reads:

In Volhynia, in the region southeast of Svinlusky (in the vicinity of Lutsk) the enemy in mass formations took the offensive at several places. By energetic counterattacks we repulsed them and continued to develop our success.

On many sectors in the region of Ostroff and Goubine we overthrew the enemy despite his stubborn resistance, and he retreated hastily, owing to the danger of being out-flanked. One of our regiments captured here one heavy and one light battery. We also took numerous cannon which had been installed in isolated positions.

The total number of prisoners taken in this combat is not yet known. Upward of 3,000 already have been reported.

On the right wing of our Riga positions, supported by artillery on land and sea, we made some progress in the region west of Kemmern. On the remainder of the front there were local engagements which did not modify the general situation.

Leopold Repels Counterattacks.

BERLIN, July 16, (via London.)—The official bulletin concerning the operations on the Russian front issued today says:

Army group of General Field Marshal von Hindenburg — There was nothing of importance.

Army group of General Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria—Russian counterattacks against the line in the region of Skrobowa, which had been recaptured by us, were unsuccessful. Six officers and 114 men fell into our hands.

Army group of General von Linsingen—Southwest of Lutsk German troops are counterattacking Russian forces.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer — The position was unchanged.

VIENNA, July 16, (via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian official communication issued today says:

There has been a renewal of the heavy fighting southwest of Lutsk in the region to the west of Torchin. We repulsed all Russian attacks.

Turkish Official Statement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The text of the Turkish official statement given out here today follows:

Irak Front—Our artillery made a surprise attack against a hostile camp and destroyed the hydraulic machinery.

Caucasian Front—On our right wing the situation is unchanged. In the centre the fighting has not yet reached definite results. The enemy during repeated attacks suffered heavy losses. On our left wing hostile attacks were completely repulsed.

In Smyrna sector hostile airmen unsuccessfully dropped bombs in the region of Solke.

MANY GERMANS CAPTURED.

Russian Depots Behind Stokhod Full of Reserves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KOVEL FRONT, July 11, (via Rovno; dispatch to The London Times.)—Fighting more fierce than any that has been seen in this entire movement is now proceeding along the banks of Stokhod from the Kovel-Sarny Railway to the Kovel-Rovno main road, while troops to the north in their advance to the Stokhod have already reached some places on the river between Nobel and the Kovel-Sarny Railway.

That the joint operations of these two armies has been extraordinarily successful is indicated by the enormous captures. Probably half the prisoners taken are Bavarian and other Germans which should permanently dissipate the fiction of the invincibility of the Germans against Russians. While both sides are losing heavily, Russian losses are much less than those of the Germans, who, I believe, are having increasing difficulty in filling up the vacancies created in their ranks, though they are constantly bringing up increasing numbers of guns and machine guns.

The Russian losses, no matter how great they may be, need not be considered from the military point of view as all the depots are crowded with reserves and such losses as are suffered are being filled up every few days. Unlike last year there are plenty of rifles with apparently abundant ammunition in Russia plus what was captured.

I was yesterday on the battlefield where the Germans were turned out on the preceding night at the point of the bayonet. The Russians showed themselves utterly indifferent to losses or German shells, and at one point they forced a crossing of the Stokhod in face of the concentrated fire of eight German batteries.

The weather is terribly hot, with a scorching sun and a cloudless sky day after day, which is probably one reason why such a huge number of prisoners was taken, as the Austro-Germans are exhausted after the fighting. They made no effort to evade the Russians when their trenches were captured.

The Austrians are crumbling up every day, saying "All is lost. Why continue fighting?"

It is impossible to estimate how long the Germans will be able to hold the present lines, but it seems impossible that such intense fighting can continue long without their breaking in at whatever may prove the weakest point in their line.

It is reported that civilians in huge numbers, and prisoners are working night and day preparing formidable defenses nearer Kovel and the present terrific engagements may prove to be a gigantic rearguard action, covering the retirement to these alleged positions when completed.

Four Auto Riders Killed.

LIMA, Ohio, July 16.—Two persons were killed outright and two were mortally injured when an automobile in which the four were riding was struck by a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton freight train in Leipsic, near here, early today. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scheidler were killed outright. Alonzo Williams and his wife were mortally injured. They died late today.

MISSIONARIES SLAIN BY JAPANESE BURGLAR

Robber Stabs Mr. Campbell and His Wife with Short Sword and Escapes.

TOKIO, July 16.—The Rev. W. A. F. Campbell and his wife, Canadian missionaries, were stabbed to death early this morning in their Summer cottage at Karuizawa by a burglar. Karuizawa, which is an American missionary Summer centre, is greatly excited over the murder.

According to the police, a Japanese, dressed in foreign garb, entered a second-story window of the cottage at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and after awakening the missionaries demanded money. This being refused, the intruder plunged a Japanese short sword into Mr. Campbell's breast, mortally wounding him. Mrs. Campbell struggled heroically with the assailant and was stabbed repeatedly, succumbing to her wounds a few hours later.

At the point of his sword the burglar forced the Japanese maid to disclose the cash box and escaped with the $10.50 which it contained.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell recently volunteered for service with a Canadian contingent in the European war and was about to return home.

ENGINEERS JEST ON TRAIN.

Porter Hunts for Skirmish Line for Men of the 22d.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD TROOP TRAIN, FIRST BATTALION, TWENTY-SECOND CORPS ENGINEERS, OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 16.—After heading almost due west until the Mississippi was crossed at Fort Madison, the troop train is now speeding southward to the line, with a long stretch of flat country already left behind in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Sometimes the railroad officials equip the train with a fast passenger engine, and then it seems as if the next stop would be McAllen, but at other times the rate of speed leads to the suspicion that the border will be reached some time in 1917.

Now that the men are equipped with regular Pullmans instead of day coaches, with a valet in the shape of a Pullman porter to every forty men, the privates think it only proper that every command should be preceded by the salutation, "Gentlemen all." The Pullman conductor, who joined the train at Peoria, Ill., is having a rather exciting voyage, it seems that there are some extra berths on board the train, and some of the men who are doubled in lowers take advantage of this to get a private compartment. The debates and skirmishes over this matter have so far been bloodless, but the end is not yet in sight.

One of the porters from Company C car came back solemnly to the officers' Pullman, and informed Captain Roonson that he had been sent for thirty yards of skirmish line, which the soldiers needed to hang their clothes on. He insisted that no other kind would do, so the Captain told him to run up to the third that car, get the key to the rifle range, open it, and take what he needed. When last seen this porter was climbing over the tops of the combat wagons in search of the rifle range.

The first real chance that the men had to work up enthusiasm ended in mute, inglorious silence. Almost every stop had been made in a freight yard from five to six miles away from the large cities, affording close-up views of three-way switches, quadruple crossovers, a variety of cabooses of all ages and previous conditions of servitude, and yard engines of antique design. This procedure was followed at Kansas City, and in the darkness of the shop-yard, while the cars were being switched back and forth, a whole car-load of soldiers pulled up alongside the Pullman of Company B. Then came the royal welcome and the cheers: "Hip! Hip! Hooray! Boys, we'll beat you to it. You're plugs compared with us, but three cheers for you, anyway!"

The other car answered with cheer after cheer. Songs were started from one car to the other until the announcement: "This is the Twenty-second Engineers, New York, Company B. Where are you from, boys?" The cheers were stopped, the songs were hushed, and a dolorous voice was heard: "Aw, rats! This is Company C. They switched us over here."

So anxious mothers, fathers, sisters, or any one else need worry about the men on board this particular train. They have all they need, and the extra things they want they go and take. The reason, Major Wesley Merritt Whitley, commanding, is in favor of stopping miles from a town is because a nearby stop means straggling soldiers. About thirty were nearly left at Fort Madison, but every man was rescued.

The boatload of supplies for the officers' Pullman put aboard the train at Topton, Ill., by Mrs. H. McK. Landon is still holding out, and in token of their eternal gratitude the officers have drawn up and sent a signed testimonial to the effect that if the Landon family ever cares to indulge in a little private warfare, it can count on the First Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, New York, from Major down to mess cook.

The mess cooks, by the way, are the most important individuals on board the train. They decide on the menu, cook up the hash, the canned corn beef, the coffee, the eggs, and whatever else providence and the Commissary Department hands over to them. This morning boiled eggs were on the program, but after a sudden and disconcerting stop on the part of the engine, the mess cook looked into the egg box, and announced that he had changed his mind, and omelet would be served.

Captain Guy Bates gazed sadly at the muddy Missouri River, where the train crossed at Kansas City, and said that it was a shame to let so much coffee go to waste. There is more than a suspicion on board, however, that the cooks dipped up some thirty or forty gallons for future consumption.

WRITES SHE GOT NO PAY.

Wife of 71st Regiment Private Tells of Privation.

Special to The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, U. S. A., McALLEN, Texas, July 16.—Stories that some firms that promised to pay the salaries of employes away on guard were neglecting their promises are still being told around the camps. Here is a letter written by the wife of a soldier in the Seventy-first Regiment who refused to join the depot battalion before his regiment left New York because he thought his employers were going to pay his salary while he was away:

New York, Tuesday.

My Dear: Now, dear, don't think I am crazy for writing so often, as I just cannot help it. Your mother called up today to let me know that your father couldn't get your money. I had not got a cent. I only hope that Queenie will never know the hunger for something to eat as I had since you went away. Florrie and Ida and Rita have given me some money since you left, and I have been down there quite often for supper, but you know how I am; I don't like to be always going down there.

Well, Honey, as the days go on I seem to be getting more and more disgusted with life. Here I am, can't go out for I expect some one from the Seventy-first Regiment up. I have not got a cent and nothing to eat. I don't worry any more, for I really don't care what happens to me now. I tell you, Honey, if it wasn't for the children I never would put up with it. I don't know what I will do tonight, for I have not got any supper for the children.

It is the first time that they had to go without anything to eat for I always had something for them, although I went without myself. I have a few stamps left but it I don't get some money somewhere I don't know what I will do to write to you when they give out.

Now, dear, don't worry about us, for it won't do you or the children any good. I only wish I could have kept it all in and not let you know, but it seems to make me stronger when I write and tell you. Please Honey forgive me, and write soon, for I want to hear from you so bad. Florence just woke up, Buster still hangs on to me. The poor kids want some milk and it is almost breaking my heart for I have not got it for them. Florence told me to write and tell Daddy to come home. Well Dear, I hope you are enjoying yourself, also that you will do your best to come home as soon as possible. Yours.

P. S.—Don't forget to try hard, as hard as you can, to come home, for we need you badly.

When this case was reported, one of the officers of the regiment at once telegraphed to his wife to aid the family, and it is supposed that the auxiliary has considered the case also.

Company E of the Seventy-first Regiment will return from its thirty-seven miles practice hike tomorrow and Company K left on the same circuit this morning. Companies K and L of the Seventh will leave tomorrow for the same trip.

FORCED AMERICAN TO ENLIST IN MEXICO

Thomas Clannan, Rescued from River, Joins Carranzistas After Threat of Death.

SWIMS RIVER TO LIBERTY

Haggard Fugitive Says a Native Who Tried to Befriend Him Was Summarily Executed.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 16.—After three months' compulsory service as a private in the Carranza army operating along the Mexican side of the Rio Grande between Camargo and Reynosa, Thomas Clannan, an American from Detroit, Mich., last night escaped from the military jail at Reynosa in Mexico, and swam the Rio Grande. Today he is recovering from his experience in one of the Twenty-eighth Infantry huts at Hidalgo. Clannan repeatedly faced death while with the Mexican army, and once a Clentifico, who tried to befriend him, was summarily executed as a traitor before Clannan's eyes.

Clannan, though of short stature, weighed 165 pounds when he was drafted into the Mexican Army, but now, because of hardships undergone, he weighs no more than 106. He has been an adventurer, a jack of all trades in many lands. As he told his story this morning, propped up in his cot at Hidalgo, weakness compelled him to pause frequently.

"About a year ago I landed in Brownsville and obtained work as an engineer," he said. "I had picked up the rudiments of the vocation while working on steamships, a line I had followed on and off ever since I left Dublin, Ireland. I found the Texas climate trying, particularly after facing a furnace, during the hours of night. In order to get relief I formed the habit of slipping away from my work and taking a swim in the Rio Grande. One night while in the stream I was seized with a cramp, lost consciousness, and when I came to I was in the hands of Mexicans.

"The last thing I remembered was the noise of water drumming in my ears, and when my senses began to return I was still so giddy I remained flat on my back looking at the stars.

Guarded by Old Mexican.

"It was night, but in the uncertain light of an old lantern I could see that I was the captive of a small band of Mexicans such as are responsible for the raiding incidents. At my feet, occupied in rolling the next day's supply of cigarettes, was an elderly Mexican.

"As I looked at him he glanced toward me and noted my gaze. He took my awakening in a most matter-of-fact way and continued his work. Then without raising his eyes he nodded toward his rifle which was on the ground beside him, waved his hand at me and shook his head significantly. He had said not a word, but I knew that if I tried to get away a bullet would follow me.

"Until daylight we watched each other, my guard and I, and then as the day became lighter he whistled shrilly, and the score or so blanketed forms that surrounded us became armed men of all ages, garbed in nondescript uniforms. None of the party received a greater, whose uniform consisted of a blanket, but after they had eaten I was piled on a horse. Surrounded by the members of the party, I rode what I should say was ten miles to a dilapidated adobe hut.

"Here we found about twenty men and the leader of the band. I knew he was the chief because he not only wore a flamboyant bandanna handkerchief, but had boots, too. Nowadays the Mexican who owns boots is remarkably a person of distinction. The booted person, who I learned later was a bandit chief known as Juan Losnevada, appeared to be happy to see me, and with my meagre knowledge of Spanish I made out that he offered me choice between death and enlistment in the band.

"Glory is all right when you tell about it back home, but when that ultimatum was delivered to me, one solitary American confronting nearly half a hundred Greasers, there was only one answer. I enlisted and was glad of the chance. I early found that my comrades, like most of these bandit parties, were of no particular politics and that the ties that held them together were loot and little work. They gave me a pair of ragged trousers, a straw hat, a belt and goat hide sandals and a rifle. Ten days later one of the band was bitten by a rattler, died, and I inherited his stock of ammunition. Outwardly I was a zealous soldier; inwardly I sought to escape.

Paid in Mexican Money.

"One day, however, the band entered the outskirts of Matamoros, directly across the river from Brownsville, and here a strong force of Carranzistas met us. As I had been forced to join the raiding party, so my comrades, in their turn, were compelled to enter the ranks of the Carranza troops. Some of the men were sent southward, and most of my companions were kept on duty in Matamoros. I remained in the town for two weeks, practically a prisoner within sight of the American soldiers on the Brownsville bank of the river. My pay as a private was $2.00 a day in Mexican money, which was barely sufficient to buy three tortillas and a cup of coffee daily. However, money was useless in Matamoros as food could not be bought. The people were living on a handful of cracked corn each a day.

"My next stop was at Monterey. I spent a month and a half in constant fear that I would be killed. Even if I was a regular enlisted man in the Carranza army, I was still 'a gringo,' and consequently a person to be mistrusted. This suspicion grew and toward the end of my period of stay at Monterey my fellow-soldiers made the hours I spent off duty miserable for me. When my scanty rations reached me I could seldom eat them, as some one always put great quantities of salt or pepper into them. The men became bitter toward me and in the end I was transferred to Reynosa, just across from the New York troops.

"One day after I arrived at Reynosa I was disarmed and put into the military jail. When I asked the reason for this, they said I was suspected of treachery. Brackish water and one tortilla a day was what they fed me. Among the men who guarded the jail was a young Mexican, almost a boy, whom I knew only by the name of Almeda. This lad and I became friends, in a way, and he used to smuggle food to me. Sometimes he would sit outside my cell at night and in the darkness whisper about his home life. He came from Herreas, in the State of Leon. When I felt that he could be depended upon, I asked him to carry instructions to the United States soldiers at Hidalgo. He said he could not trust his memory, and brought me a paper to write upon.

"Almeda while on his mission stopped at a cantina and became drunk. He spoke of the paper he carried, and was arrested, needless to say. I was told he was shot the following morning. I know that he spent the night in the cell next to me and wept and raved all the time. The patio of the prison was below my cell, and early in the morning I was awakened by the sound of a volley from the courtyard, and the cell next door was empty.

Escaped from Prison.

"This happened a week ago, and while I felt that the Mexicans would hardly dare to kill an American citizen, yet I saw plainly enough that if they chose to it would be easy for them to cover up the execution, and I would be reported as "missing."

"Last night, thanks to a fire in the eastern section of Reynosa, I got away. When there is a fire in Reynosa the citizens summon help by beating a big gong swung from two posts in the plaza. Everybody is supposed to run to the fire and aid to put it out. At 11 o'clock the gong sounded, and in the general excitement my guard deserted his post and ran to the fire. I broke the door open and ran toward the river, a mile away. Fifty yards from the bank there is a shack, and as I neared it I heard shouts behind me. I knew my guard had considered his duty, returned, discovered my flight, and, probably with others, was out after me.

"There is a constant patrol maintained along the river by the Mexicans, and, although ordinarily they are asleep most of the time, the shouts must have put them on the alert. I hid behind the shack and waited. For two hours I lay still, and then, as everything seemed quiet, I rose and cautiously made my way to the river. The full moon made it an easy task to ascertain whether any of my comrades were at hand. I found the banks apparently deserted, slipped off my clothes, and cautiously dropped into the river.

"I had not taken a dozen steps when a rifle snapped back of me and water spurted up ahead and to the right. I dived and swam under water as long as I could. When I came up I was hailed by one of the sentries of the Twenty-eighth Infantry on the American side. I told him my story and he brought me here."

Clannan will apply for enlistment in one of the New York regiments here, probably the Twelfth, as soon as he has recovered his strength.

HORSE-STEALERS BALKED.

Armed Mexicans Attempt Raid on Corral at McAllen.

Special to The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, U. S. A., McALLEN, Texas, July 16.—Armed Mexicans attempted to steal horses from an isolated corral of the First Field Artillery here late last night, but escaped after sentries had pursued them to the underbrush, discharging automatics at them.

Because each regiment of field artillery has almost 1,000 horses it has been necessary for Battery B to keep fifty of its animals about 200 yards from the main camp, near an irrigation canal and a heavy growth of mesquite and cactus.

There was a full moon last night but the Mexicans succeeded in slipping past the guard lines when the sentries changed. About 10 o'clock one of the Battery B guards found that about twenty horses had been released and that the halter ropes had been tied together. Thinking it was the intention to allow the horses to graze in the early evening he merely tied the animals again.

Soon after the guard was changed Thomas Hoover of Battery B, detailed to take the midnight watch, saw two armed men untying horses from the battery's line. When he challenged the men they ran toward the underbrush not more than fifty yards away. He even began to shoot at them, and with the other sentries gave chase. All the men of Battery B were called out by Captain Robert D. Mills, and the underbrush was searched. Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, in command of the regiment in the absence of Colonel Henry Rogers, directed the search for the bandits.

It is believed that the two men with companions in the underbrush intended to stampede the horses as soon as all were untied, and that the whole band rode away as soon as the firing began.

The six batteries of the Second Field Artillery arrived here late last night and early today and took camp near that of the Field Artillery. In the first section were Batteries D, E, and F from the Bronx. In the Second were A, D, and C, from Brooklyn. Colonel George A. Wingate and his staff arrived with the Brooklyn batteries. Although the artillerymen began to clear the mesquite and cactus from their camp site, in another of these "pleasantly warm" Texas days, there were few heat prostrations.

The Bronx batteries worked from "light to light" or from dawn to sunset, almost without rest, and it was not until after midday that the Brooklyn batteries arrived to begin their work of detrainment. When Batteries A of Syracuse and C of Binghamton have arrived the First Field Artillery, as well as the light artillery arm of the service, will be complete. The infantry regiments turned into heavy artillery units are to come.

The question of laying another pipe line to the outlying camps of artillery and cavalry is being taken up by General O'Ryan and Major William R. Wright of Squadron A, and it is said that all the camps will have a plentiful supply of water soon.

MASS IN A FIELD FOR 69TH.

Soldiers Attend Service at Long View Junction, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT TROOP TRAIN, PALESTINE, Texas, July 16.—At 8:30 this morning, though the men had slept only a few hours, the church call sounded and they were told that Father Duffy was to say mass. The train was drawing into Longview Junction, and after it arrived there the regiment fell in and walked five minutes to an open field, where the portable altar was placed with practically all the population of Longview Junction looking on and Mexican laborers standing in view of the troops.

Father Duffy gave the men some advice. He said that it was not definitely known whether the regiment would be brigaded with regulars, but pleaded with the men to remember, should the regiment be broken up on the border, that the Sixty-ninth had traditions to live up to. Immediately after the mass the men returned to their train.

At midnight last night Texarkana was reached, where a change of cars was made. The men were ordered out of the train, with all their equipment, and the day coaches, with which they were well satisfied, were supplanted by tourist sleeping cars. This was following out the Government regulations, which order these cars for soldiers if they can be provided by a railroad. The cars into which the men filed had seen troop train service, and had last been used by the Third Missouri Regiment, according to chalk marks outside.

It is expected that Pharr, Texas, will be reached by Tuesday morning. Colonel Conley will be mustered out of the service at this point or remain with the regiment as Colonel. The two battalions are to arrive in camp at the same time, 5 o'clock in the morning.

Special to The New York Times.

DODGE, Texas, July 16.—The whole Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, since the Texas line was crossed, has lost much of the gayety which predominated when it started out and since that time. Major Thomas Maguire, regimental surgeon, said that the heat added to a general settling down, and the wearing off of the novelty of the trip was probably the cause of the unaffected gloom. The younger men, he said, had not been troubled much by homesickness, but the older ones had been.

There has been still another reason for gloom. Men are wandering over the train, murmuring, "Poor Mike!" Mike was Adjutant Felix A. Donnelly's dog, an Irish terrier, which had been made the regimental mascot with much pomp and ceremony a day after the regiment arrived at Camp Whitman. Mike was intelligent and cost $300.

When the train left Prescott, Ark., Captain Donnelly missed Mike and shouted the announcement. One hundred yards back of the train in the centre of the single track the dog was seen racing and panting for dear life and home. The train gained in speed. At the next stop Captain Donnelly wired back for Mike, on whose green collar is found this inscription:

"Mike, property and mascot of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York."

Today at Palestine, Texas, a dog was received by express from Prescott, but the animal got a cold reception because, though it was an Irish terrier, it was not Mike.

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MILITIA COMPLAINTS BEING INVESTIGATED

War Department Asks Reports by Army Commanders on Rations Supplied.

THINK MEN ARE AT FAULT

Officers Suspect Guardsmen Did Not Conserve Ten-Day Rations on Their Journeys.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In response to telegraphic requests from the War Department, commanders of military departments of the United States Army are sending information obtained by them concerning the complaints of National Guardsmen that they received inadequate supplies of food and poor food while in transit from their home to the Mexican border.

The few reports from department commanders so far received indicate that in every case the National Guardsmen started from their home camps with rations sufficient to last until they reached the border, and those that went hungry have themselves largely to blame.

Some of the guardsmen were supplied with ten days' rations, according to the reports so far received. The food in every instance was said to be the regular army ration, which is described as plain and wholesome, although probably not up to the quality that the guardsmen were accustomed to in their homes.

While the reports from department commanders are not made public, it is inferred from what is said at the War Department that many of the guardsmen are accused of not having known how to conserve it properly, and the result that there was considerable waste, which exhausted the supply before the border was reached and brought about the complaints that have been made to Senators and Representatives.

The law requires that National Guard organizations shall provide the necessary rations for guardsmen in transit in the Federal service, the Government furnishing the money for the purchase of the supplies. For this reason army officers contend that the blame for any shortage of food cannot be placed on the War Department.

Inexperience of National Guard officers is supposed to be responsible for the conditions complained of in certain instances, but the view in army circles is that on the whole the men themselves are to blame for any shortage of food that existed while they were in transit. This is the deduction from the reports that have come from commanders of military departments from whose jurisdictions National Guard organizations were sent to the border.

In one case," said an army officer, "the guardsmen did not get any water for half a day. I think the War Department can hardly be blamed for that. The department would not be expected to keep the troop trains supplied with water. If the guardsmen notified the conductor he would have had a supply for them at the next station."

According to the War Department view the blame for lack of food cannot properly be charged to the department, as the guard organizations were required to provide their own rations.

ORDERED TO BORDER PATROL.

New Mexico Guardsmen Called on After Rumors of Raids.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 16.—Orders for the regiment of New Mexico Infantry stationed here to report to Colonel H. G. Sickel, commanding the New Mexico border patrol, were received late today from General Funston. It is believed they are to be detailed to police the Arizona-New Mexico frontier. Rumors have been current that certain points on the border in this region are in danger of raids.

Five hundred recruits for the Massachusetts contingent here arrived today and immediately pitched camp.

Arrivals from General Pershing's headquarters in Mexico report that supplies are reaching the punitive expedition regularly, and that army engineers are rapidly pushing construction of the new wagon road to the front.

RETURNS BOOTY TO ENSIGN.

Mexican General Recovers Property Stolen from American Officer.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, July 16, (by Radio to San Diego, Cal.)—The money and personal property stolen from Ensign O. O. Kessing by Mexican soldiers when the American officer was taken prisoner here some weeks ago were delivered yesterday by General Manuel Flores, Governor of Sinaloa, to the French Consul, who is in charge of American interests in Mazatlan. By the Consul the money and belongings were promptly returned to the United States cruiser South Dakota, now in the harbor.

It is reported here that Mexican Government officials now are anxious to return to the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico its line which was taken over by the Government when all the American railroad employes returned to the United States. This is believed to be due to the fact that money necessary for the opening of the railroad is lacking.

The steamer Korrigan III., owned by a French mining Company at Santa Rosalia, Lower California, arrived at Mazatlan yesterday with a cargo of flour to relieve the starving natives.

American refugees continue to leave west coast points for the north. All points are reported as quiet, however.

Wood Sends Horses to Plattsburg.

In anticipation of his departure this week for the Plattsburg encampment, General Leonard Wood ordered his horses and those of his staff to be shipped there by boat last night from Governors Island. It was rumored that General Wood would probably inspect several nearby forts this week before leaving for up-State.

Would Frank Soldiers' Letters.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 16.—Congressman John H. Capstick of Montville has announced his intention of introducing a bill in the House to extend the franking privilege to the soldiers at duty on the Mexican border, contending that the Government can well afford to carry soldiers' letters free.

MEXICO CONSIDERS DISPUTE SETTLED

Continued from Page 1.

ceived here, and the hatred of these for the men who continue to oppose them in the name of Carranza is intense. In this connection a report received today by General Frederick Funston from General Pershing is considered significant.

General Pershing reports that he has been advised from Mexican sources that the Carranzistas under General Jacinto Trevino in the State of Chihuahua have recovered seventeen Carranza prisoners who had been taken by the Villa forces in their victories of the last week in that State. The Villistas had cut off the right ear of each of the Carranza prisoners, according to the report. It is thought probable that they were permitted to return to the Trevino garrison so that their mutilation might serve as a warning to their fellows.

San Antonio is filled with refugees from Mexico, among them being Europeans as well as Americans and Mexican political exiles. Most of these insist that Carranza will be overthrown either before or soon after the withdrawal of American troops from Chihuahua, and that it will be impossible for any leader or faction to establish order in Mexico without the intervention of the United States.

General Funston said today that he had sent a request to the War Department urging the appropriation of $300,000 for an emergency fund for the Medical Corps. This is not to purchase any equipment now needed or to meet any of the running expenses of the department, but to prevent delay in procuring the money in the event of a sudden change in affairs resulting in hostilities on short notice.

It was announced it was expected that July 21 a hospital train would leave Washington for service between here and the border. Another hospital train will be run out of Brownsville. The train from Washington will be equipped for laboratory work and a detail of physicians and nurses will be assigned to duty on the train.

Under General Funston's direction the strengthening of the border patrol, especially in the Big Bend country, was continued today. Pennsylvania troops today had taken stations along the Rio Grande south of Marathon, and a squadron of Texas cavalry reached Marfa, whence it will be sent to the border line.

Further evidence that the mule and horse are being slowly supplanted in the American Army was contained in the announcement today that 250 Lewis machine guns recently ordered would be carried on light automobile trucks.

Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who returned here today from Brownsville, where he has been investigating conditions under which National Guardsmen are living, left tonight for El Paso. General Tasker Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, expected to leave here for Brownsville tomorrow.

VILLA SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

Bandits Fear to Make Stand on Rio Florido Against Ramos.

EL PASO, Texas, July 16.—Because of a shortage of ammunition Villa's bandits fear to attempt a stand against the Government troops under General Mattias Ramos, which are pressing them hard in the vicinity of Rosario, on the Rio Florido, according to private dispatches here tonight. The dispatches said that a scarcity of food was handicapping the operations of both outlaws and Carranzistas.

Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, today denied reports that General Canuto Reyes, a former bandit, who got amnesty recently, had defected to Villa. Mr. Garcia, who at the beginning of the recent crisis removed to Juarez, announced he would be in the Consulate here at regular office hours, but would continue his residence on the Mexican side.

Two deserters from the American Army at Colonia Dublan were arrested at Guzman by the command of General Caraveo last night and were taken to Juarez today for delivery to the American officers here. The men gave fictitious names. They were taken to Fort Bliss guard house.

General Francisco Gonzales will leave Juarez tomorrow to review all of the troops in his command, which includes the territory north of Chihuahua City. He said his trip was only the monthly muster and review. However, it is believed he has received orders to modify the strict watch which the Carranza troops have been keeping on the American soldiers since Trevino's deadline order.

NAME CAPT. HASKELL FOR CONLEY'S PLACE

Continued from Page 1.

geon reporting him as a sufferer from heart trouble and the regimental surgeon giving him a bill of health.

"When doctors disagree," commented Senator O'Gorman, "the trouble must be slight."

The President said he would consider the application, but would make no decision until receiving the report from General Wood asked for by Secretary Baker. General Wood prepared the report, and it reached General Scott on Saturday, but it has not yet been made public.

BAKER AWAITS NEW REPORT.

Surgeon General to Tell Him About Conley's Heart Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The understanding here is that no action has been taken by Secretary Baker with reference to the report of General Wood explaining the reasons for detaching Colonel Conley from command of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and will not take action until he has had the opinion of Colonel Henry P. Birmingham, the Acting Surgeon General of the Army, as to the physical infirmity which an army surgeon found as a result of his examination of Colonel Conley. Colonel Birmingham's report is expected tomorrow. General Wood's report was received at the War Department yesterday and was referred to the Acting Surgeon General with a request that he inform the Secretary of War whether the heart trouble reported in Colonel Conley's case was of a character to make it likely that the lives of the men under him would be endangered if he took command in the field.

The impression prevails in army circles that Secretary Baker will sustain General Wood, but will be guided in his ultimate action by the opinion of the Acting Surgeon General as to whether Colonel Conley's trouble makes it inadvisable to continue him in the Federal service.

AGED EX-REBEL A PUZZLE.

"Unreconstructed," He Refuses Consul's Aid to Leave Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 16.—Consul Bonney, whose post was at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, but who is one of the half dozen consular officers held here awaiting orders from Washington, has referred to the Counselor of the State Department for decision a problem of the most practicable means of getting out of Mexico an American, who admits he has no legal status as a citizen of any country.

John Raymond is the man. He is 78 years old, almost destitute, and described as a worthy individual. The Consul offered him enough money to pay his expenses to the border, but Raymond explained that he could not take the money because he was an "unreconstructed rebel."

Raymond was a Confederate soldier in a Baltimore artillery regiment. At the conclusion of the war he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and moved to Mexico.

Peace Signs in Sonora.

NACO, Ariz., July 16.—Evidences that conditions in Sonora are rapidly becoming normal were contained in the departure tonight of a trainload of Mexican troops from Naco, Sonora, bound ostensibly for Hermosillo, and in the shipment of supplies from here, preparatory, it was announced to the resumption of operations at the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company.

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MODIFIED CONGRESS APPROVED BY JEWS

Hotel Astor National Conference Gives Partial Sanction to Philadelphia Plan.

WOULD WAIT TILL WAR ENDS

Justice Brandeis Tells of Limitations Upon Committee—Question Long Debated.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court appeared before representatives of nearly forty organizations of Jews at the Hotel Astor yesterday to support a program adopted at Philadelphia last March for a national congress of Jews in America to demand "full rights for Jews in all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them."

Although the idea of a congress along the general lines suggested was indorsed, Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Dr. Cyrus Adler, head of the Dropsie College of Philadelphia; Dr. J. L. Magnes, and other prominent Jews of New York and other cities sharply opposed some of the ideas for the congress as interpreted by Justice Brandeis.

The demand for a democratic congress of Jews of the United States has been agitated for many months in this country. It grew out of many reports received here of cruelties imposed on Jews in some of the belligerent countries of Europe since hostilities began, but the program for a great gathering to take action while the conflict was still on had been opposed by the American Jewish Committee and other representative bodies, who favored a quieter method, and one which would not complicate the efforts of those who were trying to help the Jews.

The agitation has resulted in a sharp division among some Jewish organizations, and Justice Brandeis appeared before the conference yesterday as a member of a committee that had been appointed by the Jewish Congress organization to invite the representatives at the Hotel Astor to participate in the next Congress to be held in Philadelphia. The other men on the committee with Justice Brandeis were Judge Hugo Pam of the Appellate Court of Chicago, and ex-Judge Leon Sanders of New York.

Resent Attitude of Invitation.

Some of the representatives at the meeting at the Hotel Astor resented what they described as the autocratic attitude adopted by the Congress Committee in inviting the members of the Conference to participate in the Jewish Congress.

The Conference had adopted a resolution favoring the idea of a congress which should seek full religious, civil, and political freedom for Jews, but which restricted the activities of that body to that one subject. This was objected to by Justice Brandeis, who was the spokesman of his committee, on the ground that it had been drawn without proper knowledge of what had been done at the preliminary Jewish Congress in Philadelphia last March.

This Congress, Justice Brandeis said, had given its Executive Committee certain powers which did not permit of the restrictions incorporated in the resolution, and he asserted that if the members of the Conference wanted to join the Congress they would have to do so on the terms fixed by that Congress.

Rabbi Magnes took sharp exception to this statement, and he "dared" Justice Brandeis to seek indorsement of such an autocratic attitude at the hands of the Jews of the nation.

"If Mr. Justice Brandeis goes before the Jews of the country on such an issue, I predict for him as great a defeat as his reception this afternoon here was overwhelming," he said. "To come before this conference and to tell it: 'Either you come into our organization on our terms or you cannot come into it at all' is no way to promote peace and harmony."

This brought Justice Brandeis to his feet with a statement that Dr. Magnes's tone did not indicate a desire to promote good feeling, and the latter, although insisting on his position, apologized for anything he had said that might have sounded disrespectful or discourteous.

Would Await War's End.

The colloquy between Dr. Magnes and Justice Brandeis was preceded by one between Justice Brandeis and Mr. Straus that was even more spirited.

Justice Brandeis told the Conference in answer to a question by Mr. Straus that the congress held in Philadelphia last March had provided that another congress of Jews be convened in Philadelphia some time between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1916.

He said the question asked by Mr. Straus, which was whether a definite date had been set, indicated that the members of the conference had failed to understand the "scope and purpose" of the Philadelphia meeting. Mr. Straus had told the Conference and Mr. Brandeis that he had been in favor of holding no congress while the war was still on, and he asked Mr. Brandeis if some way for postponing the congress until after the war could not be found.

"The question asked by Mr. Straus and the resolution drawn up by the Resolutions Committee of this Conference indicate that this conference is without knowledge of the limitations imposed on the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress Organization," said Justice Brandeis. "The scope and purpose of the Congress has not been covered by the resolution of the committee. The Congress, in creating the Executive Committee, limited its powers. If the Conference adopts this resolution that has been presented here, in the face of the explanations of the limitations that have been imposed on the committee, it will be impossible for the Executive Committee of the Congress to do anything but go on alone.

"The Congress at Philadelphia decided that the next congress be held between September, 1916, and Dec. 31, 1916, and directed its Executive Committee to carry out this plan. The only way this program could be changed would be for a referendum to be taken after a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Executive Committee. Certain things that were done at the Congress cannot be undone. Certain limitations were created that the Executive Committee cannot avoid."

Fears Harm to Jews in War Zones.

"Apparently, then, not all the questions in which this Conference is asked to participate have been left open, and this one question of setting a date for the congress has been left only one-fourth open," retorted Mr. Straus. "You have stated in effect that we have no power to change your views, and that we have not the power of convincing you. I want to say that for my part I am sorry that the congress should be held during the war. I would use my utmost powers of persuasion to come to an understanding with those favoring the Jewish Congress, but I am sorry that the question of setting a date has been left only one-fourth open.

"I have believed that it would be suicidal to the Jews in the oppressed lands for them to be called together to discuss what stand they would take before the war ended. We don't know how the war will end. We don't know where the victory will be. I should very much regret if anything were done that might prevent the Jews from getting their rights.

"I want to say that I would never give my consent to calling a congress that would cut the Jews off from the power to relieve suffering in Russia and Rumania."

Mr. Straus explained further that he was enthusiastically in favor of unity among the Jews of the United States, and of doing away with factional differences, but he said he thought the date of the Congress ought to be one that all parties could discuss on equal terms. He was willing that a congress be held, but he thought all those invited to it should have the opportunity to discuss plans on equal terms.

There was a sharp interruption after Justice Brandeis had finished his reply to Mr. Straus, when Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia rose and asserted that he had not come to the meeting to listen to "fancy speeches."

"Five millions of our brethren are bleeding to death, and here we are talking about organizations and procedure," he said, as he left the room.

Justice Brandeis insisted again that the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress organization could not go beyond the powers that had been given to it, and that discussions intended to change the program could be only "academic." Several other speakers sharply criticised this attitude, and Louis Marshall, Chairman of the meeting, finally found it necessary to suggest that no personalities be indulged in. One delegate took exception to the treatment of the committee of the Jewish Congress, and Justice Brandeis and his associates finally withdrew, after they had been thanked by Mr. Marshall for appearing at the meeting.

The Conference at the Hotel Astor was convened upon the joint action of eight of the largest and most important national Jewish organizations in the country, among them the American Jewish Committee, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Council of Jewish Women, the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, the Order of B'rith Abraham, the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the United Synagogue of America. In addition to these about thirty organizations of Jews of less importance were represented, delegates being present from all parts of the United States.

The meeting was called to order by Harry Cuttler of Providence, R. I., who gave way to Mr. Marshall, when the latter was made permanent Chairman. The conference held three sessions—one in the morning, another in the afternoon, and a third at night. Justice Brandeis and the other members of the committee appeared before the conference after an invitation had been extended upon the request of the Congress Organization Committee.

The resolution resisted by the Congress Committee, but which was adopted by the conference, follows:

This conference desires to bring about united action in the first place among the Jews of America, and then by the Jews of the world, to secure full rights for the Jews of all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them; it being understood that the phrase "full rights" is deemed to include civil, religious, and political rights, and, in addition thereto, wherever the various peoples of any land are recognized as having separate group rights, the conferring upon the Jews thereof of such rights if desired by them.

Since the object specified in the foregoing resolution is one on which there is entire unanimity among all Jews, this conference favors the calling of a congress of Jews of America for the sole purpose of taking appropriate action to accomplish such object.

This conference gives its Executive Committee, to be chosen hereafter, full powers to act for the accomplishment of the aims set forth in Paragraph 1, and for this purpose it gives full power to its Executive Committee to confer and co-operate with all other organizations of American Jews working for the accomplishment of these aims, including full power as to the preparations for the calling of said Congress of American Jews, its time and place and the method of electing delegates and its constitution in general.

It is expressly understood that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the autonomy of any existing national Jewish organization.

Form Permanent Body.

The Conference also adopted a resolution giving Mr. Marshall the right as Chairman to appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-five that would have the right to "take steps in behalf of the Jewish people in the lands of oppression," and to "obtain the co-operation of other bodies."

Another resolution was adopted recommending that the Executive Committee consider the question of establishing an institution to make loans for the rehabilitation of Jewish life in Eastern Europe and in Palestine.

The Conference organized itself into a permanent body and took the name of "The Conference of National Jewish Organizations."

Judge Julian Mack of the Appellate Court, Chicago, asked the conference last night to reconsider the resolution adopted in the afternoon favoring a congress, asserting that it had been accepted without a full understanding of all the facts. He said that many of the delegates had voted for it because they thought from a statement made by Justice Brandeis that a permanent congress was intended, and that Zionism and other subjects were to be given too great prominence. Judge Mack informed the conference that he had had a conference with some of the members of the congress organization, and was in a position to say that no permanent congress was intended, and that no special stress was to be laid on Zionism or conditions in Palestine.

This brought one of the sharpest speeches of the day from Mr. Marshall. "It would be puerile and unmanly for us to reconsider a resolution that had been discussed all day and was adopted after careful consideration," he said. "This resolution was so framed as to enable the Executive Committee of this conference to take up the subject of a congress and of unification among the Jews. I am eager to have complete harmony, and we are ready to meet any other organization in an orderly way. The Congress Committee presented views that were not acceptable to this conference. We were informed that we would have to accept the program as read to us, and it was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that we could not accept it. We are now informed that a modification is possible of that program.

Committee Has Full Powers.

"The Executive Committee to be named will have full power to take up the subject of meeting with the Congress Committee, and I most certainly object to any reconsideration of the resolution."

Ex-Judge Sanders then made a motion that a committee of five be appointed to meet with the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress organization tonight, but this was voted down. Mr. Sanders appeared at the conference in a dual capacity, being a member of the Congress Committee as well as a delegate. The conference then adjourned with the understanding that it could be reconvened at the call of the Chairman should matters looking to unification with the Congress organization demand such a session. Mr. Marshall said he would appoint the Executive Committee of twenty-five probably today, and that he would make it up so as to give all factions representation.

Some of the well-known Jews not already mentioned who attended the Conference were Dr. Kauffman Kohler of Union College, Cincinnati; Dr. Samuel Schulman of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Rabbi Bernard Drachman, Herman Bernstein, Dr. Lee Frankel, and Mrs. Nathan Glauber of New York, Dr. Henry Berkowitz and Louis E. Levy of Philadelphia, Dr. William Rosenau of Baltimore, Rabbi David Philipson, Judge Max B. May, J. Walter Freiberg and Mrs. Freiberg of Cincinnati, Louis H. Levin of Baltimore, Jacob Panken of New York, Charles Dushkind and Rabbi Pereira Mendes of New York, head of the Spanish Jews in America.

CREW HEARS PRAYER FOR U-BOAT'S SAFETY

Submarine Sailors Sing Hymns and Listen to a Sermon on Neutrality.

KOENIG AWAITS THE BREMEN

Skipper Intimates That Sister Ship Will Arrive in New York In Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 16. — This was Thanksgiving Day for the Captain and crew of the supersubmarine Deutschland. They gathered in the cabin of the interned North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, lying alongside the submersible, and sang songs and hymns of the Fatherland. The Rev. Otto Apitz, pastor of the Seamen's Mission, and a former resident of Berlin, preached a fervent sermon on peace and urged his fellow countrymen to manifest their appreciation of the neutrality of America.

The minister ured that Captain Koenig and the members of his crew do all in their power to maintain the kindly feeling shown toward them since they have been in this country, and expressed the hope that other submarines of the type of the Deutschland would soon bring to this country cargoes of drugs and medicines, the lack of which, he said, was one of the greatest evils of the European conflict.

After the sermon he offered a fervent prayer for the safety of the Captain and his crew on the return voyage to Bremen. After leaving the Neckar, the Rev. Mr. Apitz said his sermon was in the nature of a farewell to the officers and sailors of the strange little merchantman.

"I do not expect to preach to them again on this trip," he said, indicating that he had been told that the Deutschland would be in Baltimore waters only a short time longer.

Loading the Deutschland's return cargo of crude rubber and nickel was suspended today, it being said unofficially that not quite a third of the return cargo is now in her hold. Nobody at the pier or at the offices of the Eastern Forwarding Company would venture a guess as to when the submarine would leave Baltimore, but she will probably sail in a few days.

A close watch is being kept on the vessel day and night by others besides newspaper men, the others presumably working in the interest of the British Government.

Senators See Subsea Craft.

There was little rest for the officers and men today, for there were many visitors, including United States Senator and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, Senator William H. Thompson, Kansas; United States Senator William Alden Smith, Michigan, and Congressman Sidney Mudd of Maryland. Another party of Congressmen visited the pier, but under no consideration would they give their names.

These were favored by Captain F. Hinsch of the Neckar. All received passes to go on the pier and aboard the Neckar, and from those places viewed the submersible at close range. Other visitors were kept back hundreds of feet from the craft by a squad of policemen, who issued orders from behind barbed wire entanglements. Not even the newspaper men were permitted to go on board the Neckar. The Washington visitors were entertained by the officers of the Deutschland on board the Neckar.

Captain Koenig is beginning to betray anxiety to get started on his return trip. He said today:

"I didn't know that I was to get such a welcome. It is too much for me. If I don't get away soon I shall be no good for my work," and he meant it.

The Captain was prevented from making a business trip to New York today by the visit of Mme. Christina Langenhan, the German singer, to present to him and his crew a loving cup, but he may go tomorrow.

Bremen Expected in a Few Days.

Captain Koenig said, or rather intimated, that he would be here when the Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, arrives. This is now almost half way across the Atlantic. If the report of its sailing that reached this country is authentic, she is about eight days on her way.

It is said that the Bremen would put in at New York. The Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen, represented in the United States by the Eastern Forwarding Company, has a pier and slip in that city, it is said.

From Norfolk tonight came a report that the Deutschland would clear within forty-eight hours, but here this was denied. The tug Thomas F. Timmins of the Eastern Forwarding Company, is lying beside the Deutschland with her nose pointed downstream. The report from Norfolk also was to the effect that the information came from a most reliable source and that the giant submarine now in Baltimore would take a position in Hampton Roads, and each afternoon run down to Lynnhaven Bay at the mouth of the capes, and await an auspicious moment for the dash to sea.

PARALYSIS DEATHS SHOW FALLING OFF

Continued from Page 1.

terday that the treatment of the disease with adrenalin, as recommended by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute in an address before the Academy of Medicine on Thursday, was receiving "a reasonable trial" in the hospital.

No decided results from the treatment had been noted, he said, but he added that this did not mean that it was not efficacious. Two or three months would be required, he thought, before any sure report on the treatment could be made.

The treatment is also receiving trial at the Willard Parker Hospital in Manhattan, where there are also more than 300 cases. Dr. Ager said the use of adrenalin had not been sufficiently tested to warrant physicians employing it extensively in their private practices.

Responses to Dr. Ager's appeal for funds for the orthopedic after-care of children recovering from infantile paralysis had resulted yesterday in the collection by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, of about $1,400, which sum, Dr. Ager said, was slightly more than sufficient for his immediate needs. Dr. Ager added, however, that after the children had been discharged from the hospitals they would need further orthopedic treatment, and that no money for this purpose was now available, so far as he knew.

The committee in charge of the Fox Fund for crippled children, he said, would do what it could, but he had been informed that the committee's income was entirely consumed by ordinary routine expenses.

Any surplus of money above what he needed in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, he said, would be turned over to this committee, and he suggested that persons wishing to insure proper treatment for poor children after their discharge from the hospital make contributions to the committee.

Fear Man May be Carrier.

Dr. Ager was told of the case of infantile paralysis in the family of Isaac Fogle, who lives in Philadelphia and is employed as a draftsman in the office of the Dobbie Machine Company, 72 Warren Street, this city. Mr. Fogle rented a house in Flatbush last month, and intended to move his wife and child there, but because of the prevalence of infantile paralysis changed his mind and kept them in Philadelphia, from which city he came to New York daily, returning from his work to Philadelphia in the evening.

His child developed infantile paralysis on Saturday, and although Mr. Fogle had not come into contact with the disease so far as he knew, he feared that possibly he had become a carrier by catching the germs in his mouth or on his clothing while moving about New York. Dr. Ager was asked if the father could have conveyed the disease to the child under the circumstances outlined, and he replied in the affirmative.

"Of course," said the doctor, "I do not pretend to say that Mr. Fogle carried the disease to his child, but it is perfectly possible that he did so."

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, who was appointed the administrative officer of the work on contact cases to be done with the $50,000 contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation, said yesterday he would begin to carry out his plans today. His first step, he said, would be a conference this morning with Health Commissioner Emerson, at which the details would be arranged to harmonize and not conflict with the work of the Department of Health. The committee having charge of the distribution of the money, of which the Mayor is the Chairman, has promised all adequate support, Dr. Doty said.

Dr. C. E. Banks of the United States Public Health Service, who is in charge of the work planned to prevent interstate spread of infantile paralysis, said last night that until special instructions had come from Acting Surgeon General Rucker in Washington he could not put surgeons in the railroad and ferry stations and in Room 423 of the Federal Building to examine children desiring to leave the State, nor could he, he said, issue health certificates to those showing no symptoms of infantile paralysis. But if the instructions came this morning, he said, he would send his surgeons out at once.

To Begin Tests on Monkeys.

Dr. C. H. Lavinder, the Public Health Service official in charge of the laboratory study of the carrier problem, with his assistants, will continue the preliminary work started by them. Within a few days they will begin to make tests on monkeys in the laboratory at Ellis Island.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the New York committee, which, in connection with a New Jersey committee, has charge of the Interstate Palisades Park, yesterday went to the park, and found that local health authorities in New Jersey had closed it to children. He was displeased with this, being of the opinion that it was better for children to enjoy the fresh air of the park than to seek more dangerous places. He said that he would take steps today to have the park reopened to the children.

Health Commissioner Emerson returned to the city last night from Riverhead, L. I., where he addressed Long Island physicians on infantile paralysis. He will speak on Wednesday evening before the Bay Ridge Business Men's Association.

WOULD PROSECUTE JUDGE.

Salmon of Jersey Common Pleas Accused of Quarantine Violation.

The strictness of the quarantine laws in some New Jersey towns was illustrated in the case of Judge Joshua Raymond Salmon, Presiding Magistrate of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris County, who, contrary to reports on Saturday evening, has been summoned by letter to appear before Mayor Blanchard of Boonton and the Town Council this evening to explain his alleged defiance of the town's quarantine regulations.

According to information obtained yesterday, Judge Salmon, with his wife and four-year-old daughter, rode in an automobile from his home at Mountain Lakes to Boonton Saturday morning and were stopped at the Boonton line by Policeman Arthur Zeliff, who told the Judge that under regulations adopted by the Board of Health no child of less than 14 years of age without a health certificate could be brought into the town.

Judge Salmon, it was reported, replied that he knew of no such law, and directed his wife, who was at the wheel of the automobile, to drive on. Zeliff followed him, he said, and later saw Mrs. Salmon and the child walking about the streets of Boonton.

The policeman made a complaint to his superiors, and, according to report, the Boonton officials became angry, saying it was deplorable that a County Judge should be the first and only citizen to defy health regulations.

President Bloom of the Board of Health and Mayor Blanchard summoned a special meeting of the board and the Town Council on Saturday evening, at which, according to report, Mr. Bloom said that he would resign his position if Judge Salmon were not punished to the full extent of the law. The Council will determine this evening whether the Judge shall be arraigned before a local Magistrate on a charge of violating the law.

The reports of new cases from places near New York were meagre yesterday. Two new cases were discovered in Jersey City and one in Boonton was confirmed.

There were two deaths in Suffolk County, one in Lindenhurst and one in Copiague, making three deaths in the county in the last ten days, the first having occurred in Amityville. There were no new cases in the county yesterday, the total number since the beginning of the outbreak in New York remaining eight.

Two children, one a daughter of Frank Mulvey of Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and one a son of Owen Oberne of Central Avenue, Hartsdale, developed infantile paralysis yesterday, according to Dr. W. C. Tilden of White Plains, the attending physician.

Last Thursday Teresa Mulvey, also a daughter of Frank Mulvey, died of the plague at the Obelrne home. The Mulvery children were brought from Brooklyn when the disease spread there.

The Obelrnes were friends and offered them refuge in their home. Teresa Mulvey, 5 years old, developed the disease a short time after her arrival, and about the time she died her sister, 3 years old, and Edward Obelrne, 5 years old, also became ill.

Gov. Beeckman Aids Paralysis Fight

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Governor R. Livingston Beeckman summoned Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, Secretary of the State Board of Health, to his home today for a conference regarding the work of the State Board in relation to infantile paralysis. The Governor recommended a sufficient number of district nurses on call, always ready to respond where discovery of such sickness is reported. In Newport and throughout the State physicians are working with the State authorities. Newport has four cases, two recovering. The houses are strictly quarantined.

ARBITRATION AVERTS BIG STRIKE IN SPAIN

Railroad Men Agree to It and Call Off Miners and Other Workers.

MADRID, July 16, (via Paris.)—The striking railway employes today agreed to submit their differences with the railway companies to arbitration. This decision was reached after a conference between Count de Romanones, the Prime Minister, and representatives of the strikers. The arbitration commission will be composed of three representatives of the railroad men and three of the railroad companies. It will be headed by Professor Azvarate.

The strikers have notified the miners in Asturias and workers in various trades to suspend the general strike which had been planned for tomorrow.

KNIGHT CALLS FOR 4 BATTLE CRUISERS

Continued from Page 1.

make one change in my recommendation, which is as follows:

"If the number of capital ships to be provided for this year is four, I recommend that all be battle cruisers.

"If the number is six, I recommend four battle cruisers and two dreadnoughts.

"If the number is eight, I recommend four battle cruisers and four dreadnoughts.

"If the number isten, I recommend six battle cruisers and four dreadnoughts."

Under date of July 9 Admiral Knight wrote a second letter, supplementing the views expressed in his letter of July 8. The Admiral said:

"I desire to invite attention to the marked difference between conditions under which the British and German Navies have been operating in the North Sea, and the conditions under which the United States Navy would operate in case of war with an enemy beyond the seas.

"The North Sea is only about 350 mils wide and the same distance in length. Practically its whole area can be kept under constant observation by scouting craft of various types, supplemented by Zeppelins and aeroplanes. Fast ships can pass from the British to the German Coast between daylight and dark.

"It results for the above conditions that there is no such demand in the present war for vessels of the battle-cruiser type as would exist in a war on the Atlantic or Pacific, nor is there any opportunity for these ships to give evidence of their value in the primary rôle for which they are intended."

In his testimony before the House Naval Committee last February Admiral Knight said, in part:

"The second respect in which the navy as it exists today is hampered, or would be hampered in the event of war, is that it has no battle cruisers and no scout cruisers. In other words, we have no means of gaining information as to the location or the movements of an enemy force or of denying to the enemy information as to our own location or movements. Our fleet, if it was sent to sea tomorrow to defned our Atlantic Coast from Eastport, Me., to the Panama Canal, would go out with the Commander in Chief and everybody under his command practically blindfolded."

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KING HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Greek Monarch Rescued from Flames at Chateau After Fainting.

ATHENS, July 16, (via Paris.)—King Constantine had a narrow escape from death in the fire which destroyed the royal Summer residence at Tatoi last week. The King was trapped by the flames and fainted, but he was rescued from his precarious position by soldiers and removed from the danger zone. An earlier report said that the King was at no time during the fire in any danger.

The fire in the forest around the chateau is apparently under control, although it is still burning on the slopes of the Barnes Mountains, which are covered with oaks and pines.

Thirty-two persons lost their lives. The police are convinced that the fire was started by accident.

Havana Strike Yet Unsettled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 15. — The cartmans strike continues. The merchants declare that the strike is costing many thousands of dollars daily. It is expected that the Government will try to settle the differences between the strikers and the Havana Port and Docks Company.

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

THE PRECISE TRUTH

We need you, and need you badly to lend a hand in this work.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL

55th St., at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents)

TRAINED PURCHASING AGENT OR EXECUTIVE

open for engagement. I am a graduate engineer, thirty years old, ten years broad engineering and purchasing experience. I have been extremely successful in important positions and have the training, initiative and brains to assume heavy responsibility for a corporation large enough to pay me $4,000 a year. Z 263 Times Annex.

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857

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Revised Prices on Summer Shoes

For men and women, boys and girls.
Incomplete sizes, but in great variety and at radical reductions.
Former prices represented excess value without reductions.

At Both Stores

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th St.

Housekeeping Linens for Summer Use

Special effort has been given to gathering for this offering supplies especially desirable during the warm months.

For the Dining Room

All Linen Handkerchiefs Huckaback Guest Towels per dozen 3.75

Breakfast Cloths and Napkins of Plain Hemmed Linen, with Tape Borders
Cloth 4.25 Napkins 6.75

Large size Bleached Bath Towels, per doz. 6.00

Hemstitched Irish Linen Pillow Cases 22½ x 36 inches, per pair 2.00

Luncheon Sets of fine quality Hemstitched Damask —One Cloth and Six Napkins for 10.50

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins, Plain Satin Band Border, per doz. 4.50

Women's and Men's Fine Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Tape and Cord borders, per doz. 3.00

Dinner Cloths and Napkins of Lustrous Linen Damask, excellent patterns
Cloths 7.50 each
Napkins 6.75 per doz.

Novelty Luncheon Sets in White and Colors, for Porch or Lawn use, 7 pieces, per set 3.50

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Hampton Furniture of Georgian Refinement

THE mellowed Mahogany Furniture of Georgian days, beautified by the rich and bronze-like patina of passing years, furniture such as was fashioned by Chippendale and his contemporaries, gives even to the modern room a touch of aristocratic refinement.

Among the Hampton Reproductions of fine old English Furniture may be found the very pieces for a like purpose—the Chair-backed Settee with its splats of ribbon interlacements and its carven Cabriole legs, the "Pie-crust" Table is duly set forth with its equipage of Georgian silverware, or the cosy Wing arm chair of earlier date.

It is these, and such as these, that give to the Hampton Shops so inviting a quality of distinction.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

ARMY'S PROBLEM NOW IS RECRUITING

Gen. Wood Moves to Fill Up Ranks with Men Who Can Stand Final Physical Test.

NEEDS 50,000 MEN IN EAST

May Choose the Arm in Which They Will Serve—Intensive Training Provided.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood announced yesterday that 53,231 National Guardsmen from the States in the Department of the East were on duty along the Mexican border, and that 30,715 others were mobilized in State camps waiting orders. Of these 84,246 men 72,268 have been mustered into the Federal service. Approximately 50,000 men are still to be enlisted to bring the units from the Eastern Department to war strength.

Next to equipment the biggest problem now before the officers of both the regular army and of the National Guard is recruiting. General Wood wants the recruiting so conducted that once a man is accepted there will be no doubt of his subsequent acceptance by the regular army. A few days ago forty men appeared at Governors Island from units now on the border who had been accepted by guard recruiting officers and subsequently rejected by the regular army surgeons as physically unfit.

To improve the recruiting service General Wood has sent detailed instructions to all State Adjutants General in the Eastern Department.

The instructions authorize the recruiting officers to permit the recruit to express preference for any arm of the service, and, if such detail can be made, to see that he is mustered into the arm preferred. The new instructions also authorize regular army recruiting officers to enlist men for the National Guard service or for any particular organization of the guard. Likewise National Guard recruiting officers are now permitted to accept recruits for the regular army. Continuing the instructions read:

Intensive training will be given recruits to include the school of soldier and squad in infantry drill and some small arms practice if a range be available; this without regard to the arm for which enlisted.

Especial attention will be given to cleanliness of recruits. Frequent bathing will be enforced, and on the day prior to departure for the border each recruit will be required to bathe and wash all underclothing.

Prior to departure a sufficient examination will be made by the surgeons to detect any incipient contagious or infectious disease, and in case of doubt those suspected will not be entrained.

Commanding officers of rendezvous are authorized to hold recruits found especially fitted for duty as acting non-commissioned officers or clerks until the final shipment from the rendezvous. They will inform organization commanders when such action is taken.

General Wood has also issued an order designating a recruit rendezvous for each State in the department and in the District of Columbia. The New York rendezvous for infantry recruits is at Fort Hamilton, and for recruits for the artillery, cavalry, and other units at Fort Totten. Fort Dupont, Del., is the rendezvous for all New Jersey and Delaware recruits; Fort H. G. Wright for the Connecticut troops, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina; Fort Howard, near Baltimore, for the Maryland recruits; Fort Ethan Allan for Vermont, and Fort Constitution for New Hampshire. Fort Myer is the rendezvous for Virginia troops, and Fort Moultrie for South Carolinians. Rendezvous points for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Maine will be designated this week.

NEW YORK AVIATION CENTRE

Volunteer Fliers to be Trained When Congress Acts.

New York has become the aviation centre of the country as the result of the mobilization of the National Guard along the Mexican border, and militia officers from a number of States have been ordered here by the War Department for inspection and physical examination to determine their fitness for the aeronautical service of the army.

Many civilian aviators, who have offered their services to the Government, have also been ordered here, and are now waiting for the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, so that the War Department may acquire machines. As soon as the machines are available these aviators will be given flying practice and put through their preliminary tests, after which it is expected they will be divided into classes and given further training at the Garden City Aerodrome, the use of which has been allowed the Government by the Wright Aeroplane Company, which has it under lease. Others of these aviators may be trained in the new flying schools soon to be established in Chicago and San Antonio, Texas.

The only militia aviation organization that has aeroplanes is the First Aero Company, New York National Guard, which was mustered in last Thursday. This organization has four machines, which were supplied by public subscription through the National Aeroplane Fund of the Aero Club of America, which also gave the men their training.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, said yesterday that the organization of militia aero squadrons is the only solution of the problem of supplying the country with half of the 300 aviators that should be available immediately.

"In the regular army," he said, "the shortage of officers has made it almost impossible to get the number of officers required for the air service. Although it is nine years since the army acquired its first aeroplane, it has only twenty aviators today. The militia has many suitable, willing candidates for the air service. It is much easier to get a large number of militia officers to take up aviation than it is to get money from Congress to equip them.

"The delay in passing the $9,640,000 appropriation for organizing the twelve aero squadrons is holding back the work of organizing these squadrons and causing trouble in some States where the volunteers had actually left their positions to prepare themselves for the air service. In Nebraska, thirty-five National Guardsmen, who resigned their positions two weeks ago to enter the air service, have been forced to give up the idea by the delay and are returning to their work."

JANNICKY NOT REBUKED.

Nothing Significant in Orders to 47th's Colonel, Bostwick Says.

There is nothing to cause comment in the ordering of Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, to return to the armory in Brooklyn to straighten out matters in connection with the regiment's equipment, according to a statement of Assistant Adj. Gen. Henry A. Bostwick yesterday. Lieut. Col. Bostwick said that the mix-up in the Forty-seventh's equipment had come about as the result of the regiment taking Government property under the belief that it would be sent to the border. When the regiment was ordered to camp, he said, this property had been taken along. Meantime the regiment possessed State property in the form of equipment for regular intrastate use.

The mobilization call only directed the Department of the East to include nine infantry regiments in its volunteer division, Lieut. Col. Bostwick said, so the Forty-seventh thus far has stayed behind with a confusion of equipment on its hands. Lieut. Col. Bostwick said that Colonel Jannicky will report to him when his task is completed, as he is in charge of the arsenal.

"I do not know what orders have been issued, or will be, but I have no doubt Colonel Jannicky will be then ordered back to active command of his regiment, wherever it is," he said.

GUARDSMEN'S JOBS SAFE.

Industrial Commission Protects Eligibility of Soldiers.

Members of the National Guard who are eligible for civil service positions with the State Industrial Commission will have their standings protected while they are doing border duty, according to an announcement made by Secretary Henry D. Sayer of the commission yesterday. As far as is possible, the commission will not fill positions to which such persons are eligible until their return.

Heading the civil service list of eligibles for appointment to vacancies now existing in the Claim Examining Division are Frank H. Sohni, member of a cavalry troop of Albany, and Clarence M. Davis, Jr., a Corporal in the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. State Senator Charles C. Lockwood recently wrote to the commission urging that Davis's position be kept open for him. Sayer replied that it would, and then announced that a similar effort would be made in all such cases to protect militiamen absent on duty.

The Active Service Auxilliary Committee, which is promoting a field day at Sheepshead Bay on June 29 to raise funds for the relief of dependents of National Guardsmen in active service, announced yesterday that the ticket sale will start Wednesday.

Many dependents are calling daily for relief at the Seventy-first Regiment armory.

HOPE FOR MOTOR BATTERY.

Capt. Montgomery Thinks Army May Find Place for His Command.

Captain Henry G. Montgomery of the First Armored Motor Battery, New York National Guard, said yesterday that his command has not abandoned hope of being accepted by the regular army for service on the border. No decision has been reached, he explained, as an Ordnance Board appointed in Washington to decide the question has not yet visited Camp Beekman to inspect the battery.

Captain Montgomery said the board was appointed when he went to the War Department recently to urge that the battery be mustered into service, and that he was confident that if any way could be found to absorb his unit, the army would be glad to get it.

The difficulty lies in the fact that it is against the regulations to muster in any volunteer unit which does not have a counterpart in the existing establishment. Some way may be found, he said, to overcome this regulation by attaching his command to some regiment now at the border or on the way there.

Assistant Adjt. Gen. Henry L. Bostwick said yesterday that he was not surprised at the War Department's failure to accept the armored battery. "There is no collateral unit in the regular army," he said, "and so I do not see how, under the regulations, it can take it.

"The battery was organized while such units were attaining great prominence abroad early in the European war," Lieut. Col. Bostwick added, "but they have not proved very successful there, particularly on bad roads, and are being abandoned. No, there is not much likelihood of such a battery ever being of any great service within the State."

ONLY AWAIT HOWITZERS.

Third Heavy Field Artillery May Leave in 30 Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, N. Y., July 16.—Colonel Hand, Third Heavy Field Artillery, today informed his men that it was probable they would be ready to start for the border within thirty days provided the necessary ordnance arrives here on time. Everything is ready to transform the regiment into the only howitzer regiment in the United States as soon as mounts and cannon are here.

Officers are being instructed by Colonel Hand as to the peculiarities of the howitzer. He is particularly competent to handle this work, having commanded a battery of field artillery now equipped with them.

The regiment will be moved on to a new camp site tomorrow and will occupy more than twenty-four acres, with provision for mounts, mules, and ordnance.

MILITIA MANS SOUND FORT.

Ninth Command Goes to Fisher's Island for Fifteen Days.

The Ninth Coast Defense Command, New York National Guard, with its ten companies, totaling 950 men, marched from its Fourteenth Street armory at 6:30 yesterday morning to Twenty-second Street and the East River, where it embarked on the steamer City of Lowell for New London, Conn.

From New London the command crossed Long Island Sound to Fisher's Island, near Montauk Point, where it took charge of the coast defenses located there. The Ninth, which was taken into the Federal service last month, will man the station for fifteen days, at the same time acting as infantry. It will be relieved then by the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command of Brooklyn.

Many persons cheered as the column swung up Sixth Avenue with Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne in command, and many river craft tooted greetings as the City of Lowell passed. Majors Thiery, Miller and Allen command the First, Second and Third Battalions, respectively.

WAR ORDERS' TOTAL NOW $3,000,000,000

Purchases in United States by Allies Have Reached Unprecedented Amount.

SCHWAB'S BIG OPERATIONS

His New $200,000 Plant to Make Only Boxes for Shrapnel—Secrecy in Deals.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—America, from Chicago east, is now on the shady side of $3,000,000,000 in all its war orders, counting blankets, machinery, locomotives, and other products not coming strictly under the head of munitions.

Twenty-four corporations alone account for more than $1,000,000,000 up to Feb. 1 of this year. This figure is said to be "highly conservative." In other words, this item, comprising scarcely one-third of the country's war receipts, is equal to the entire national debt of the United States, with 140 years of existence behind it during which it financed four wars of its own, innumerable Congressional "pork barrels," and satisfied the wants of a population of 100,000,000, or as many people as France and Germany have combined.

Official reports from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington show that shipments of war munitions up to date have aggregated $446,000,000. These figures cover munitions in the strictest sense of the word. They do not include locomotives, blankets, rails, machines for gunmaking, or other materials of this class which are indispensable to the nations as part of their war supplies.

It must be remembered also that a tremendous amount of war orders already placed will not begin to run before the Fall and next year. Some of these contracts call for delivery as late as 1918.

The war has made millionaires and multi-millionaires of such Philadelphians as Alba B. Johnson and Samuel M. Vauclain, President and Vice President, respectively, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Roland L. Taylor, who laid the first stones of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company; E. T. Stotesbury, William H. Donner, former President of the Cambria Steel Company, and numerous bankers and industrial leaders close to the fountainhead of "big business" have seen wealth virtually pour into their pockets through merger transactions and stock market trading.

The Philadelphia district, taking in South Bethlehem and Wilmington, stands credited with $1,000,000,000 all by itself. As nearly as can be computed, for nothing can be learned accurately with the munitions makers tied lip and tongue by the Allies, fear of labor disturbances and other factors, including the Government, the Baldwin Locomotive Works have received, either directly or indirectly, for the Eddystone Munitions Company orders amounting to approximately $150,000,000. Beside this the company will participate in royalties of at least $2,000,000 from the Remington Arms Company plant at Eddystone, not to speak of two buildings which revert to it on the termination of the war.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, so William P. Barba, Vice President of the Nicetown plant, testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on March 23, was working on $80,000,000 worth of war contracts. At that time the Remington Arms plant had not started work on the second order for 2,000,000 rifles for the Allies, which, it is understood, the company took at $16.20 apiece, or a matter of $32,400,000 for the whole contract. In the Midvale business must be included the orders taken by the Cambria Steel Company, which, consolidated with the Midvale, brought a dower of rail contracts.

The war orders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at one time at least ore an open book. They are placed at $300,000,000 up to February last. Charles M. Schwab, the salesman extraordinary of the war-order business, made no secret of scalping the cream of the Allies' business before J. P. Morgan made such a bargain as to be appointed the virtual representative of the foreign group. And to prove that his profits were not mere paper figuring, Schwab is reported to have gone so far as to distribute Christmas presents of anywhere from $100,000 to $1,000,000 to "deserving employes." One of these to receive the "cross of gold" to the extent of $1,000,000 as a bonus, it is said, was E. G. Grace, President of the company. Other "boys" fared proportionately well, depending on the way in which they had dug up their talents to further "getting out the stuff."

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has produced munitions far in excess of any other plant in the country. Its payroll now equals 55,000 men. Only last week Schwab announced he had a war fund of $70,000,000 with which he intended to build his various units, the most recent acquisition of which was the Pennsylvania Steel, with its splendid Maryland Steel subsidiary at Sparrows Point, outside of Baltimore.

In many respects Bethlehem has surpassed the German-renowned Krupps. From Bethlehem to Redington, along the Lehigh River and south almost to Hellertown, the plant is so large that only a few officials really appreciate how extensive it is. And it is still growing. Only last week three large buildings were completed in which munitions will be manufactured for the Russian Government. These buildings represent an investment of $1,000,000 each. Close to Quakertown Schwab is having built the Victor Box Company at a cost of $200,000, simply to make boxes to transport shrapnel.

As an indication of the secrecy observed even in a proposition so simple as this, the agent intrusted with this work drew his laborers entirely from Philadelphia. Every one of them was a picked man who had worked in constructing buildings for war munitions, and who, above all, possessed the attribute of being able to keep his lips sealed. This box factory will be completed about Aug. 1. Here hundreds of thousands of boxes will be turned out weekly, and they will be painted inside and out. Thus the Allies will insure that shells will not rust, no matter how long they may be held behind the trenches.

Bethlehem's output averages 350,000 shells of all calibres a month. These include the English "three 29's," 60-pounders, 10-inch explosives, naval projectiles for England and a large order of the famous "75's." In addition to finished shells it is making accurately rolled bars out of which England and France will cut shrapnel billets. It is said that the price of an English 329 or a French 75 at Bethlehem is $12,000, while a 60-pound gun is reputed to bring $22,000.

It is also reported that Bethlehem is making rapid progress in the manufacture of its new siege guns of 42 centimeters, which are to outrival the Krupp "Big Berthas," the guns that pulverized the Belgian defenses. The American piece, it is asserted, will throw a shell twenty-four miles.

The du Pont Company, at Wilmington, next to Schwab, is said to be the big profit-maker with a foreign war account of more than $200,000,000. The profits arising from this business can be appreciated when it is known that powder brings $1.10 a pound. As given out it costs something in the neighborhood of 30 cents a pound to manufacture this explosive. In June 14,000,000 pounds went to Europe from Philadelphia alone.

Thus the Allies have fared in getting their munitions orders into the plants of this country. But not only have the Allies thrown business to America. Germany at the present time, indications here in Philadelphia show, is using America to further the conduct of its defense.

There is no question but that Norway and Sweden are acting as intermediaries for German purchases in this country. The last issue of the drug magazine, Weekly Drug Markets, dated July 10, published the shipment of 115,472 pounds of toluol from New York to Sweden. Toluol is one of the prime ingredients in the manufacture of high explosives, and this order, together with others in the past, is taken to be highly significant. It is known that Germany is carrying on a heavy trade with Sweden through the Baltic, and as such materials as this are indispensable to Germany's warfare, authorities here see the fulfillment of America's neutrality promise to Germany: "Anything we have is yours if you will pay the price and come and get it."

SEASONS
may make investment money more abundant—as when July dividends are paid. But they don't change the price or the value of our Guaranteed Mortgages. Sold at par; always worth par; redeemed at par.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N.Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET
CHINA and GLASS for CLUBS and YACHTS
Closed Saturdays during July & Aug.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.
Begin today
A Radical Clearance Of Summer Fashions
NOW AT THE HEIGHT OF THEIR SEASON—
Embracing, without reserve, the finest and most luxurious styles for present wear—including:
SUITS: Of Silk—Cloth and Linen.
DRESSES—for town and country wear—also Dance Frocks.
WRAPS—for afternoon and evening wear.
COATS—for Beach—Motor—Street and semi-dress.
Also FASHIONABLE SUMMER FURS

Today and Tomorrow
The Big Semi-Annual Sale of Saks Suits at $23
Reduced from $38, $35, $30 and $28
(A small charge will be made for alterations)
Every type of New Yorker can find a suit to his liking in this sale. There are no strings to the selections, and no nigger of disappointment in the woodpile of our promises. The conservative man and the radical man, the man who runs to novelties in cut and color, and the man who sticks by standard designs and staple dyes, each is assured of locating his particular choice in both a model and a fabric. For the selections were so liberal in the beginning that there is still latitude aplenty for the man who comes in now.
In considering any suit sale don't let a cut in price blind you to the cut of the suit!
Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays
Today and Until Sold
A Sale of 400
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS
$21.00
Formerly up to $30.00
A variety of fabrics, in checks, plaids, pencil stripes and mixtures; two, three and four button styles, soft roll lapels; some skeleton lined, others half or quarter, with silk or alpaca according to preference. Sizes range from 34 to 46.
No Charge for Alterations.
Fourth Floor.

34th Street and Broadway
Saks & Company
Phone Greeley 2626
Special Offerings for Men Today
In the Men's Hat Shop
Men's Straw Hats Greatly Reduced
Imported and domestic hats of the finest quality, in the most popular shapes. Many of them are fitted with patented "Bon Ton" Ivy leather bands, which prevents the hat from blowing off in the strongest wind. Included are:
Sennit, split, Milan and fancy braid straws. Formerly $3, $4 and $5 ..... reduced to $1.65
Imported Leghorn Hats, of the very finest quality, some with silk underbrim in brown, green or blue ..... Formerly $5 and $6 ..... reduced to $2.95
Men's Panama Hats Reduced
All taken from regular stock. Perfect in every particular.
Hats formerly $4.....reduced to $2.95
Hats formerly $7 to $10.reduced to $4.95
Hats formerly $12 to $20.reduced to $9.95
Hats formerly $25 to $30.reduced to $13.95
Hats formerly $35 to $45.reduced to $18.95
Hats formerly $50 to $60.reduced to $38.95
Special Line of Fine Sennit Straws..... $1.15
900 Men's Union Suits at 85c
Or three for $2.50
Remarkable value. 500 are self-striped suits of the well-known "Morris" make, while the remaining 400 are "Roxford" garments, made of fine check Madras. Each garment perfect in every particular.
420 Men's Ribbed Cotton Athletic Shirts, 35c
Or six for $2.00
Fine quality white cotton garments, known as "bachelor shirts." Cut full, and especially suitable for beach or country wear. Very absorbent.
Men's Silk Top Union Suits at $1.55
Specially priced. Shedaker athletic style union suits, with silk top and cotton bottom.
Also—Extra Fine Silk Top Union Suits at $1.85
Shedaker athletic style union suits with extra fine quality striped tub silk top and Madras bottom.
Men's Worsted Bathing Suits at $2.85
Regular stock price $3.50. In professional and regulation styles. Also—high-grade silk and worsted and plain worsted bathing suits, in regulation style, or with ¼ sleeves.....at $4.95, $5.95, $7.50
Men's Bordered Handkerchiefs Six for 55c
Made of imported highly mercerized cotton.
Beginning today and continuing all week
A Sale of Men's Oxfords at Greatly Reduced Prices
Every pair of Oxfords in our regular stock included, at the following sharp reductions:
Oxfords....formerly sold at $9....reduced to $6.85
Oxfords....formerly sold at $7....reduced to $5.85
Oxfords....formerly sold at $6....reduced to $4.85
Oxfords....formerly sold at $5....reduced to $3.85
The most select and most popular leathers are included, such as patent colt and calf, mahogany tan calf, black and tan cordovan, black and tan Russia calf; black and tan kid; white buckskin in both sport shoes and Oxfords with rubber or leather soles; and white duck tennis shoes and Oxfords.
All this season's shoes, in the very latest lasts and patterns, with either plain or wing tips.
A special clearance and
Sale of Men's Fine Scarfs
In a wonderful variety of new weaves.
A special purchase of neckwear from a leading manufacturer, and a clearance of high-grade scarfs and bow ties from regular stock:
At 35c—About 4,000 scarfs made by a manufacturer who never designs a scarf to sell for less than 55c, to which we have added 1,000 scarfs regularly sold at 50c, 55c and 69c.
At 69c—Broken lots of our $1 scarfs, in exclusive weaves and designs, and a large purchase of $1 neckwear, specially prepared for this event. All beautifully made and finished.
At 85c—A collection of NEW dollar scarfs from regular stock, and odd lots of our $1.50 and $2 neckwear, in new summery weaves and designs usually confined to exclusive shops.
2,000 Men's Shirts at 95c
Slightly soiled garments from regular stock sold regularly at $1.45 and $1.05, combined with a special purchase of high-grade shirts from three leading manufacturers. The materials comprise:—
Russian corded Madras; fine quality woven crepes; satin and dull striped Madras, and all-white Madras.
Men's Sample "Universal" Pajamas
At the following remarkable prices today:—
At $1.35—Regular stock prices $1.50 and $2. Perfectly tailored Pajamas, made of crepes, woven mercerized cloths and woven Madras, in stripe designs.
At $1.85—Regular stock prices $2.50 and $3. Fine Pajamas, made of mercerized cloths, woven cloths and crepes.
At $2.95—Regular stock prices $3.50 and $4. Silk and cotton Pajamas, in plain colors, stripes and figured effects.

REVISIONS

Obviously, the investment value of a building is calculated beforehand by figuring the approximate cost of the building and the rentals it will yield.

But the Owner who fails to safeguard his preliminary calculations by employing a competent contractor, is in danger of having to make some radical revisions in those calculations later on.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Shrimp Salad
Dainty and Economical
Here's the recipe

1 can Royal Scarlet Shrimp, 2 sliced tomatoes, ¼ cup minced celery, 2 hard boiled eggs (sliced), ½ head lettuce, ½ cup Royal Scarlet Mayonaise, 6 stoned olives, 4 drops tabasco, ¼ teaspoon salt.

The Famous ROYAL SCARLET Brand SHRIMP

Are large, firm and have a delicious flavor that appeals to every one. It is the most economical delicacy for Salads and garnishing purposes on the market to-day.

Your Grocer Knows Ask Him To-Night
R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.
Founded in 1811.
105 years of successful merchandising.
NEW YORK.

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit

Squares of Health

These healthful bran biscuits are made of the famous **Kellogg's Bran** (Cooked).

They relieve and prevent constipation.

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit

For travelers, for children's lunches and for those who do not keep house.

At best grocers.

The Kellogg Food Company
Battle Creek, Mich.
N. Y. Office, 105 Hudson St.
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Ashamed of her bad complexion

If you, too, are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unsightly complexion, try Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment regularly for a week and see if they do not begin to make a blessed difference in your skin. They also help make red, rough hands and arms soft and white.

Resinol Soap

and Ointment are sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 20-R, Resinol, Baltimore.

The Original Russian Mineral Oil
USOLINE
Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication
At Your Druggists
USOLINE
Full Pint 50 Cents

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

WOMEN VOTERS JOIN NEW WILSON LEAGUE

Independent Organization Gets Letters from Hundreds in the Suffrage States.

A WHOLE FAMILY SIGNS ONE

Many of the Communications Say the Writers Are Hard at Work in President's Behalf.

Among the applications for membership in the Woodrow Wilson Independent League being received at the Democratic National Headquarters are hundreds of letters from women voters in the Western part of the United States. Democratic National Chairman Vance McCormick is confident there are more women who want Wilson to be the next President than there are members and sympathizers of the women's organizations in support of the Hughes candidacy.

Mr. McCormick yesterday made public copies of applications for membership in the Woodrow Wilson Independent League.

Mrs. Nancy W. Sheffield of Oakland, Cal., whose husband was killed in the Spanish-American War, wrote:

"Not since the time of Lincoln have we had such a President as we have today. I hope he receives the vote of every woman in our glorious nation. What can I do to help the Woodrow Wilson League? Believe me, with the best of wishes and a great hope for the re-election of our splendid President."

The Platt family of Sacramento, Cal., is unanimous for President Wilson's re-election. There are four votes in the family, two male and two female. Here is the Platt letter:

Please enroll us in the league. We are unqualifiedly for our President. The Pacific Coast wants better naval protection and universal military training.

Mrs. W. E. PLATT.
Mrs. C. E. PLATT.
C. E. PLATT.
G. H. PLATT.

Mother and Daughter Join.

From Mildred N. Botkin, Baldwin City, Kan., came this letter:

"We would both—my mother and myself—like to join, but have only the one coupon. Will you please put down my name anyway. Three other voters in my family are not here this Summer, but would, I am sure, like to join. Do you care for so many from one family? Should a National Guardsman at the border send his present or his home address?"

Mrs. Louisa E. Gang, of Long Beach, Cal., wrote:

"I sure will vote again for President Wilson. I had the pleasure to get him twenty-one votes three years ago. He made good so far and why should the peace-loving people want a change? I will do all I can to boost our beloved President, Woodrow Wilson."

Among the many hundreds of letters received from men were the following:

Albert Coleman, Secretary of the National Bureau for Sex Education, wrote:

"I note with a great deal of pleasure the formation of a Woodrow Wilson Independent League, for the sole purpose of re-electing the best President since Lincoln. It is a most worthy cause and I shall be glad to be numbered among its members. Please enroll me."

James R. Pitcher of New York City wrote as follows:

"When a man accepting the nomination for President stoops to defame the present incumbent of that office, he shows himself to be no better than a 'pothouse politician.' I decided my vote in favor of Woodrow Wilson, the greatest statesman, in my judgment, since Washington and Lincoln. With the exception of voting for Cleveland, I have voted Republican or Progressive for the last fifty years."

Edmund J. Taffe of Chicago sent the following message:

"I sincerely wish our honored President's re-election by an overwhelming majority, and as a foreign-born (Irish) American citizen I believe Mr. Wilson the greatest Executive the United States has had since Abraham Lincoln held the Presidential chair."

"A Second Andrew Jackson."

"I will work for the election of Mr. Wilson, a second Andrew Jackson," wrote Patrick H. Bland of St. Louis. "I hand you herewith an application coupon for membership in the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, which I do most heartily. I cast my first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and should I live until next November I will cast my vote for Woodrow Wilson, whom I regard as the greatest President since Lincoln."

Henry Presaer of New York City wrote this estimate of President Wilson:

"I would like not only to be known as a member of the league, but am desirous to do everything within my power to bring about the re-election of the man who measures up to the standard of Washington and Lincoln. I am persuading my friends and acquaintances to accomplish this result."

John J. McCullough of Brooklyn wrote:

"As strong as your 'ad' undoubtedly is, I think you could go further and claim Mr. Wilson the best and most patriotic President since Washington occupied the Presidential chair."

"Regardless of party affiliation," wrote Philip Birman of New York, "but prompted solely by civic motives, I am firmly convinced that President Wilson should be indorsed as our next President by every right-thinking and public-spirited citizen in this country. I am safe when I say that President Wilson's record stands as unique, and in many respects outrivals that of Washington and Lincoln."

Neille J. Vastolo of New York sent this letter to Mr. McCormick:

"I do believe in Woodrow Wilson's re-election for this reason—I can foresee that Wilson will be laid down in history as a better President than Andrew Jackson. I am a young man, 24 years of age. Fortunately, I have taken a much wider interest in politics than a good many citizens who have been voting a number of years. This coming Presidential election will receive my first vote. At the election I am going to get a few votes for Wilson for I am going to work hard for him, and look toward another term for our unafraid, dependable, manhood President, Woodrow Wilson."

FOREIGN BORN FOR WILSON.

Naturalized Citizens' League Is Headed by P. B. O'Sullivan.

The Woodrow Wilson Naturalized Citizens' League has been organized, according to an announcement made last night by Dr. Jewel Lewis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league. Patrick B. O'Sullivan, an attorney of Derby, Conn., has been elected President and H. J. Nickolaus, editor of The Hicksville (N. Y.) Press, First Vice President.

Dr. Lewis, who heads the Executive Committee, is an authority on coinage and metallurgy, and served in the Bureau of Biological Research of the Department of Agriculture in the McKinley-Roosevelt and Taft Administrations.

"The belief that the so-called hyphen vote would be solidly aligned against the President has been found to be utterly false," Dr. Lewis said. "The fact is the hyphen vote exists largely in the imagination. In corresponding with voters of foreign extraction and setting forth the objects of the league the answers we received were a convincing demonstration that the foreign-born population of the country is as devotedly and loyally American as the most patriotic native sons. 'Americans all' will be the slogan of the league, and fighting for it will be the adopted sons of America, of German, Austrian-Hungarian, and other European extraction."

Dr. Lewis added that the activities of the league would be centred in States having a large naturalized population. The following Executive Committee has been selected: James T. G. Arbuckle, Julius J. Binder, Jeremiah Deasy, W. W. Durbin, John G. Evans, George E. Farrand, Robert C. Murchie, Fred Frickle, Oscar Hocks, Dr. O. Hyderman, S. O. Landry, John Mulhern, Anton Nickolich, R. C. O'Conner, J. P. Pope, Tim Salvati, C. C. Thompson, Timothy E. Treacy, Robert P. Troy, Fred Vogel, and Raphael Weill.

MOOSE ORGAN FOR HUGHES.

New York Progressive Urges Support of the Nominee.

Progressives are urged to stand together for Hughes in an editorial in the issue of The New York Progressive, published today. The Progressive says that the nomination of Hughes was caused by the Bull Moose unwillingness to back an Old Guard Republican, and continues:

"The really sincere Republicans and the really sincere Progressives who were devoid for the present at least of selfishness and animosities, but who realized that conditions in America required first consideration that the world war and its after results were going to dominate everything in the future and that the safety valve could only be reached at present, were willing to listen to reason, willing to put aside factional strife and co-operate so as to put in power a party with a platform and an executive who would meet the requirements of the nation during a very trying period. And this man appeared to be Charles Evans Hughes. He was most generally acceptable and he was wanted. So he was called, and he answered the summons.

"Now, just how and why a few Progressives who, if they claim to have the prosperity and protection of the American nation so at heart—or who claim to be followers of Theodore Roosevelt or who even believe in his wise political judgment—can stand on the outside and sulk when the national honor is at stake, and while the rank and file of both parties are harmonizing and gathering into one big fold to prepare for the great political battle, is hard to comprehend.

"Maybe they require a little more time to think. Maybe when they hear the bugle call of the new accepted leader they will fall into line like good citizens—at least let us hope that when the battle is oh we shall not apprehend them as traitors or when the battle is over find them among prisoners in the enemy's camp."

HOPKINS DISPUTES T. R.

Insists Colonel Said Hughes Might Prove a Gold Brick.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 16.—Progressive State Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins, when asked today what he had to say in regard to Roosevelt's denial that he said Hughes might be a gold brick, replied:

"What I said stands. I have nothing further to say. No further statement from me is necessary, as my first assertion still holds good."

CITY WINS MANY MEETINGS.

Convention Bureau in a Month Books 15 Gatherings for 1917.

Fifteen State, national or international conventions to be held in 1917 were obtained for New York during the month of June by the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association.

That of the American Medical Association, which has not met in this city in thirty-six years, is considered the most important because of the character and number of its membership. More than 15,000 persons are expected to attend, and it is estimated that they will spend about $1,000,000 in the city.

Other organizations in the list are: American Association of Medical Milk Commissioners, Alpha Omega Alpha, American Association of Anaesthetists, American Proctologic Society, American Therapeutic Society, International Association of Masters of Dancing, National Ornamental Glass Manufacturers' Association, New York State Association of United Master Butchers, National Association for the Study of Epilepsy, Wholesale Surgical Trade Association, American Medical Trade Association, Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, American Society of Tropical Medicine, and American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

GIUSEPPE VERDI HAS 1,700.

Captain Saw No Submarines on the Way Over.

The Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi arrived yesterday from Genoa with 1,700 passengers of all classes and two three-inch guns mounted astern for defensive purposes. Captain Luigi Zannoni said he had seen no submarines on the voyage nor heard of any recent submarine activity in the Mediterranean.

Among the cabin passengers was a party of eleven newly-ordained Catholic priests returning from Rome to various cities in the United States in charge of the Rev. Henry Scharphoff of St. Paul, Minn. He said they would have preferred to return with ten other American priests through France, but the French Consul General in Rome refused to stamp any passports bearing German names, as they would be stopped at the frontier, he said.

Another passenger on the Giuseppe Verdi was Howard Phelps of Phelps Brothers, who has been away four months in Italy. He said that everything was quiet and the war had not made any appreciable difference so far in the Italian mode of living.

HUGHES CONFIDENT OF MOOSE SUPPORT

Not Disturbed by Parker's Call for Conference and New Jersey Action.

EVERETT COLBY REPORTS

Believes That Speech of Acceptance on July 31 Will End Talk of Reviving Third Party.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 16.—The refusal of the Progressive State Committee of New Jersey to indorse him, and the call issued by John M. Parker of Louisiana for a meeting of Progressives at Chicago on Aug. 5 to consider the advisability of placing a third ticket in the field, did not cause any great disturbance in the Hughes camp today.

Mr. Hughes is convinced that he will receive the whole-hearted support of the rank and file of the Progressives regardless of any action which some of the disgruntled leaders may take. He feels that he has the real leaders of the party working in hearty accord with him, and that the minor disturbances which are being staged in some States are neither important nor symptomatic.

After Mr. Hughes places himself on record before the country in his speech of acceptance on July 31 his advisers feel that the anti-Hughes leaders among the Progressives will be stripped of all effective arguments which they might use to keep the one-time followers of Colonel Roosevelt in an antagonistic frame of mind. Some feel that the attitude taken by Mr. Hughes in this speech will even put an end to the movement to revive the third party.

Parker's Move Expected.

The Parker proclamation was not unexpected. Mr. Parker, a Democrat, accepted the Progressive nomination for Vice President, and when the Progressive National Committee indorsed Mr. Hughes he was, from the viewpoint of the Hughes advisers, virtually a man without a party. Many Democrats among the Progressives are facing a similar situation, and it is felt that they are largely responsible for the attempt to prevent Mr. Hughes from obtaining the solid backing of the third party's organizations in the various States.

Ex-Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey, who fought for an indorsement of Hughes at the New Jersey meeting on Saturday, gave Mr. Hughes a full report today. He is a member of the Hughes Campaign Committee, on which there are six prominent Progressives. He told Mr. Hughes that the situation in New Jersey was not one to cause any alarm and that at election time the Progressives would be with him practically to a man. He also expressed the opinion that a ticket placed in the field by Mr Parker would not be able to poll 200,000 votes in the nation and would not greatly endanger the chance of electing Mr. Hughes.

"The seven men who controlled the Progressive State Committee meeting," said Mr. Colby when interviewed after his talk with Mr. Hughes, "are of the uncompromising type who will not listen to reason. I do not wish to criticise them, as they doubtless are sincere in the stand they have taken. I do think, however, and I told Mr. Hughes, that they do not represent the attitude of mind of the Progressive voters in New Jersey. The voters will take great pleasure in casting their ballots for Mr. Hughes.

Colby Full of Confidence.

"As for Colonel Parker, he is a fine type of man and means well, but he has been left in the position of a man without a party. In my opinion his proposal to place a third ticket in the field will meet with little support. There is no reason why Mr. Hughes should not get the vote of all Progressives. He typifies the ideals for which the party stands. The best evidence of that is the fact that Colonel Roosevelt is supporting him."

The Hughes forces looked for even more opposition on the part of some Progressives than that which has cropped out, and they are thoroughly satisfied that the protest movement against the indorsement of Mr. Hughes will not appear as a serious factor in the campaign.

Mr. Hughes gave out today a letter which he sent to John A. Stewart, President of the Republican League of Clubs of the State of New York. It read:

"The Republican League of Clubs is doing a most excellent work, and I am deeply gratified by its effective support. It sounds the note of dominant Americanism, vigorously emphasizing our need of national unity and of broad, constructive work to assure national security and national progress. We are convinced that the Republican Party is the agency fitted for this task, and we give ourselves to the work of the campaign with the sole desire that we may be of the highest service to our country."

Mr. Hughes went for a long automobile ride this afternoon. He will go to New York on Wednesday and will meet the members of his Campaign Committee.

Willcox Confers with Beeckman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee and general manager of the Hughes campaign, arrived here this afternoon by motor, and from 4 until 10 o'clock was in conference with Governor R. Livingston Beeckman. The nature of the conference was not divulged. Last week Governor Beeckman held a conference in New York with Mr. Hughes.

FOUNDED 1856

Monday is memorandum day—if your list contains anything for men's and boys' wear, we have it in the right variety and size.

Coats and trousers—light weight homespun, flannel, silk, washable mohair, cravenetted mohair and linen crash.

White Trousers—flannel, serge and cotton twill.

Silk shirts, foulard neckwear, bathing suits, mid-summer underwear and pajamas.

Straw hats, Panamas, Balibuntals, Bangkoks, Tuscans and Mackinaws.

Shoes for surf-bathing, beach promenading, tennis and golf.

Small boys' rompers, washable suits, hats, socks and shoes

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILDREN

XIIth Century Arabian Food

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NATURE'S LAXATIVE NO DRUGS
"LES FRUITS" (The Fruits)
Park & Tilford Stores

A food composed entirely of Arabian fruits and leaves, a confection LOVED BY CHILDREN AND ADULTS. This natural food gives effective, healthy bowel action. Cleanses and tones the alimentary tract and makes for better health. DRUGS WEAKEN—FOODS STRENGTHEN. Endorsed by physicians.
Half Dollar the Half Pound.
For Booklet and samples of "LES FRUITS" write
ARABIAN FRUITS CO., 1176 Broadway, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Selling Armor in Europe Cheaper than in the U. S.

To the People:

Mr. Adamson of Georgia, a very able Congressman, made on May 27th a one-minute speech in the House of Representatives, favoring a Government armor plant.

He began his remarks with this expression of sound polity:

> **"I am not an advocate of Government ownership or operation of any of the instrumentalities of business in which private capital can and will engage on honest and fair principles."**

But, said Mr. Adamson, a Government armor plant is necessary because with such a plant—

> "We could assuredly prevent our armor plate and other supplies from costing the Government 50 per cent more for our own use than our patriotic manufacturers sell the same things to Russia, 10,000 miles away."

The complete facts as to selling to Russia and other foreign countries are these:

The Bethlehem Steel Company has since 1887 supplied to the United States 95,072 tons of armor at an average price of $432.62 per ton.

During the same period its sales to all foreign countries were 5,331 tons—about six per cent of the total, and out of that amount 3,967 tons were sold at a higher price than was charged in the United States.

Two small sample lots—amounting in all to 1,339 tons—were supplied to Russia at $249 per ton—a price lower than that then prevailing in the United States. **But that happened just twenty-one years ago.**

A few months later—and based on the tests of the sample lots—we were able to sell 1,137 tons to Russia at $524 per ton—a price higher than we have ever been paid by the United States Government.

With the exception of three plates (25 tons) for testing purposes only supplied to Japan in 1912,—

Not in twenty-one years has the Bethlehem Steel Company sold a pound of armor plate to a foreign government at as low a price as it has received from the United States.

Foreign armor plate business is not and has never been of consequence. The United States Government is virtually the only customer of our armor plant.

We Offer—

To place all our records and books at the disposal of the Federal Trade Commission, and—

To make armor for the United States at any price the Federal Trade Commission shall fix.

Could the Government do any more—or even as much—for itself with its own plant? If not—

WHY WASTE $11,000,000 OF PUBLIC MONEY IN BUILDING A GOVERNMENT PLANT?

Bethlehem Steel Company

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

GOMPERS REJECTS OPEN CLOAK SHOP

Federation Head Declares the Strike Must End in Preferential for Union Members.

RESUME PICKETING TODAY

Union Leaders Hold Concessions Valueless Without Organization to Enforce Them.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday that he would not countenance a settlement of the cloakmakers' strike that did not include a provision that the employers must give preference to union men when hiring workers. The manufacturers have offered to give the strikers all they ask in the way of wages and hours of work, but refuse even to discuss the preferential union shop provision, which was an important part of the protocol drafted by Louis D. Brandeis at the end of the hard-fought strike of 1910. Mr. Gompers said that any concessions to the workers would not be worth the paper to write them on unless the dignity of the union were upheld so that the organization might continue in position to demand that the agreement be lived up to.

Mr. Gompers said it grieved him to say that there seemed to be little chance for the present conference to end the strike. "However, there is some hope," he said, "for as long as men sit down and talk over matters there is hope. I wish to deny the statement in a morning paper that I left the conference yesterday. I stayed until adjournment and am in New York today for the conference tomorrow morning."

As President of the Federation of Labor, of which the cloakmakers' union is a part, Mr. Gompers was asked this question:

"If all other pending questions were adjusted acceptably to the union, would Mr. Gompers approve a continuance of the strike if the employers refused to consent to a preferential shop?"

Mr. Gompers dictated this reply:

"Any matter in dispute between the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association which can be adjusted acceptably to the union does not require my approval. The suggestion of any condition without the means, the organization, to enforce them is meaningless and untenable."

Mr. Gompers said that even if the leaders of the union wished to accept the offers of the manufacturers at Saturday's conference, which they did not, he said, the members of the union would never consent to it. He made it clear that the workers would demand that as a reward for their eleven weeks' fight they get preference in employment.

"Were the workers to go back with the employers privileged to employ whom they please, the situation would rest on dynamite."

The Strike Committee met yesterday and arranged for picketing the shops this morning, just as though the peace conference were not in session. It was announced that 15,000 pickets would be on guard this morning at 6 o'clock.

SEES DANGER IN ZONES.

Cederstrom Says Restriction on Building Won't Cost City Millions.

Sig. Cederstrom, a real estate expert and adviser to the Public Service Commission, has written to the Board of Estimate arguing that the restrictions on the height and use of buildings recommended by the Commissions on Building Districts and Restrictions would decrease the value of property, render the city liable to damage suits from property owners, and decrease taxable land values, and reduce the city's borrowing capacity and debt limit. He predicted that under such a law property owners could recover millions from the city.

The present basis for assessing property, he wrote, is on the assumption that all ordinary real estate is in fee simple ownership, unrestricted in its use, and capable of being utilized to its fullest extent for residential, commercial, or other purposes. He continued:

"The adoption by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the districting resolution as submitted would of itself necessitate a complete change in the fundamental basis of the valuation of ordinary real estate for the purposes of taxation. The courts certainly would not permit the city to impose restrictions and then ignore them in its valuation for taxation purposes. The present assessed valuations could not be sustained were these methods in practice, and, as a matter of fact, enormous reductions would have to be made under such changed conditions."

In a letter to George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, who criticised Mr. Cederstrom's position, the latter replied that to be consistent Mr. Mortimer, being interested in a forty-story building, ought to request the Board of Estimate "to reduce the height of the Equitable Building to about twenty stories, and all similar structures which are detrimental to their neighbors or to the community at large, and without compensation to the owners thereof, under the police power you claim for the city."

ASKS FRESH AIR FUNDS.

St. Vincent de Paul Society Seeks Aid for Its Home.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul has issued an appeal for contributions to give fresh air treatment at Spring Valley to women and children. The sum of $10 will send one woman or two children to Spring Valley for two weeks. The Convalescent Home maintained by the society affords a resting place for a fortnight or so to wornout girls or women or mothers with infants who are convalescing from sickness. Last year 1,802 girls and women found rest and recreation at Spring Valley.

"The fresh air work," according to the circular statement issued by the society, "brings sunshine into the lives of the poor boys and girls to the capacity of the home. Last Summer 2,187 children between 5 and 12 years of age were afforded two weeks' free outing."

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

The Business Men's Bible Class of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, led by the pastor, the Rev. Jacob E. Price, will make a trip on July 20 to the Plattsburg Camp, which a number of members of the class are now attending.

The Zionist Council of Greater New York will hold a meeting on July 22 at Cooper Union in memory of Dr. Theodor Herzl, who died twelve years ago.

The Irish Women's Council of Brooklyn will hold a meeting at the Imperial, Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane, this evening to plan a tag day for the benefit of the Irish Relief Fund.

Blanche Ring, Harry Burleigh, Mart King and others will take part in an entertainment in the Auditorium at Mamaroneck for the benefit of the American Red Cross Society on Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, and sprinkled into the foot bath. It will be of the greatest benefit in that arid, hot climate, where the alkali dust plays havoc with the feet. What remembrance could be so acceptable? Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp; he will mail it for you.

FACTORIES IN STATE BUSY.

Activity, Measured by Wages, Greater Than for Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—Activity in 1,400 factories employing 500,000 hands in this State was greater in June, measured by the amount of wages paid, than in any month in two years, according to statistics gathered by the State Industrial Commission.

The total number of employes was only slightly less than in April, which holds the record for the two years. Had it not been for the strike in the women's clothing industry and minor labor troubles both the total wages paid and the total number of employes would have established new high record for the month. The aggregate of the employes was 16 per cent. greater last month than in June, 1915, and 13 per cent. larger than in June, 1914. As in the preceding months of the last year, the total amount of wages continues to increase faster than the total number of employes.

From May to June the number of workers employed in the stone, clay, and glass products group increased 3 per cent. In the metals, machinery, and conveyances group the high record for the number of employes which was established in May was slightly exceeded in June. The wood manufactures group employed 2 per cent. more workers in June than in May. The furs, leather, and rubber goods group exceeded the high record of May in the total number of employes by 1 per cent. The chemicals, oils, and paints group employed 2 per cent. more workers in June than in May.

The paper-making industry employed 2 per cent. more workers in June than in May. The printing and paper goods group employed 1 per cent. less workers and paid slightly less wages in June than in May. These decreases occurred in the manufacture of miscellaneous paper goods.

The textiles group employed 3 per cent. more workers in June than in May. The number of employes in the clothing, millinery, and laundering group decreased 3 per cent. and wages decreased 2 per cent. from May to June. The strike in the women's clothing industry is responsible for most of these decreases.

The food, liquors, and tobacco group employed 3 per cent. more workers, and the water, light, and power industry employed 4 per cent. more workers in June than in May.

STATE TO INSURE WORKERS.

Compensation Law Amendment Also Affects Employes of City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—All persons engaged in hazardous employment by the State, any county, town, or village, must be insured by it under the amended workmen's compensation law in the same manner as private employers are now compelled to do.

In an opinion by Egbert E. Woodbury, Attorney General, it is held that by Chapter 622, Laws of 1916, the compensation law is so broadened as to make it cover the employes engaged in dangerous occupations by the State or any of its subdivisions. Heretofore the policy pursued by the State and its various municipalities did not call for such insurance. This policy was grounded on the belief that since the State and its municipalities were not engaged in business for pecuniary gain, their employes did not come within the provisions of the compensation law.

The question has arisen as to the method by which the State and its municipalities may take out such insurance. The State Industrial Commission has taken cognizance of the fact that since this requirement of law was made subsequent to the appropriation of money for the public purposes of the State and its municipalities for this year, the State and its counties, cities, towns, and villages cannot be assumed to have made provision for the payment of the necessary compensation insurance premiums for their employes. The commission has accordingly adopted a resolution, and the Attorney General has approved, in effect that upon application the commission will permit the State or any municipality to carry its own insurance. No moneys are available for the payment of premiums of insurance unless embraced in some contingent fund or unless special authority has been granted by some special statute.

Condemns "Isles of Safety."

Commissioner of Public Works of Manhattan Ralph Folks in a letter quoted in the current issue of Greater New York, the bulletin of the Merchants' Association, says it is the unanimous opinion of the Police Department, the Safety First Society, and others that "isles of safety" increase traffic dangers to pedestrians, because they induce those afoot to attempt to cross streets while traffic is moving. He adds that the "isles" prevent the maintaining of an adequate number of traffic lines in one direction during the period when movement in that direction is greater than that in the opposite. A traffic policeman, he says, is the best "isle of safety."

14 OF RAMOS CREW PICKED UP AT SEA

Survivors of Lost Coal Ship Tell of 40 Hours' Fast and Battle with Storm in Open Boats.

CAPTAIN AND 8 MEN MISSING

Two Drowned When All Hurriedly Abandoned Vessel Without Food or Water.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Stories of privation, a forty hours' battle in open boats against gales and mountainous waves, the loss of two of their number, and, when all hands had nearly given up hope, of rescue by the United Fruit Company's steamer José, were brought here tonight by fourteen members of the crew of the freighter Ramos, which sank last Wednesday 310 miles northwest of Watling Island.

The steward and one sailor of the Ramos were drowned while leaving the ship, and fears are expressed for the safety of Captain McGoldrick and eight other members of his crew who put off in a small boat, but could not be found by the José. It is possible, however, they may have been picked up by some other ship.

The José, bound from Santa Marta for Philadelphia, rescued the fourteen men on Friday night off the North Carolina coast. It was after midnight when Captain Andersen of the José came upon the shipwrecked sailors in two small boats. The seas were still running high, but he picked them up without accident. Some of them, Captain Andersen said, were almost helpless because of their long fight without food or water. They were soon revived when taken aboard the rescue ship and provided with dry clothing and plenty to eat and drink.

The Ramos, with a cargo of coal, sailed from Philadelphia on July 9 for Cartagena, Colombia. When two days out she ran into the tropical storm that raged off the South Atlantic Coast last week. The first night of the storm, the sailors said, they expected to be dashed to pieces, but their ship rode the waves in safety until nearly daylight, when she sprang a leak and went down a few hours later. Meanwhile signals of distress were flashed broadcast and preparations were made to launch the lifeboats. This proved to be a hazardous task, and two men were lost in the attempt. Finally, however, three boats were got off, and the other members of the crew of twenty-five pulled away from the vessel. Time was too precious to take with them any supplies. Ten minutes after the last man got off the Ramos went to the bottom, bow first.

Although the seas ran high for twenty-four hours after the crew took to the open boats, the hardest fight was against hunger and thirst. When the José hove in sight most of the men were almost famished, but upon their arrival here they had almost recovered from their trying experience.

The Ramos was a New York & Porto Rico Company vessel of 558 tons net. Her cargo of coal was valued at $1,958. The vessel was built at Newcastle, England, in 1885, and was 190 feet long and 28 feet 7 inches wide.

FLAGSHIP RETAINS TROPHY.

Crew of the Wyoming Still Leads in Fleet Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—The standing of the battleships in the Atlantic Fleet competing in athletics for the year ended July 1 shows the flagship Wyoming retaining the trophy for general excellence. The Florida, and the Arkansas are next in order.

Owing to injury to Gunner's mate John A. Cox of the South Carolina, who fell from a launch in the davits, striking his head upon a saluting gun, he will undergo an operation at the Naval Hospital tomorrow. His skull is fractured. Gunner's Mate M. S. Jones of the Michigan, who was injured during manoeuvres last week, was removed to the Naval Hospital. Surgeon Henry D. Wilson, Lieut. Commander John F. Greene, and Ensigns Thomas J. Doyle and Andrew L. Haas of the fleet are recovering from sickness at the Naval Hospital.

Tomorrow morning the General Court Martial at the Naval Station will reconvene, after adjournment, relative to the recent grounding of the flagship San Francisco and the Melville grounding on July 3.

PICK WRONG CUSTOMER.

Burglars Try to Sell Loot to Headquarters Detective.

Two men stopped Detective William Reilly of Police Headquarters, who was in plain clothes, at Catharine Street and East Broadway, yesterday afternoon and asked him if he would buy a gold watch or direct them to a pawnshop. Detective Reilly took them to Police Headquarters, where a search produced a quantity of jewelry, including the watch, which had a thick gold case, and a number of pearl stickpins. The men explained that they had just arrived from Seattle and had bought them from a man they met on the train.

Reilly found a picture of a woman and child in the pocket of one of the men, who gave the name of Wheeler. The man said it was a photograph of his wife and child, and had been taken at Seattle.

"How does it come to have the name of a Boston photographer on it?" asked Reilly.

"We were visiting in Boston," said the man.

A minute later, however, he admitted that the story of coming from Seattle was false and that they had got the jewelry by a burglary near Milton, Mass. Some papers found on the men bore the name of Robert Saltonstall of Boston and Milton, Mass., and the two men admitted that his was the house they had robbed. Wheeler said that he came from East Dedham, Mass., and the second man said that he was Frank Morrisey of Dorchester, Mass. They were locked up and held for a warrant from Massachusetts.

POLICE SEEK PYROMANIAC.

Fire That Killed Mrs. Miller and Three Children Was Set.

After an examination of the four-story building, 164 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, where Mrs. Ida Miller and her three young children were burned to death early yesterday morning, Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy said last night he believed the fire was started either in the hallway on the ground floor, or in a wood bin in the cellar, shot up the airshaft and spread out on the top floor. The smoke was so dense, he said, that Mrs. Miller and the children were suffocated before they could reach the window and shout for help.

In his opinion, the fire was the work of a pyromaniac, and he notified the police to that effect. Twelve detectives from the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau are searching for a man who had been seen in that part of Brooklyn waiting about just before several fires started. Twenty minutes before the fire was discovered, Fire Marshal Brophy said, the police put out a fire in a wood bin in the cellar of a house a few doors away.

Arthur Miller, whose family lost their lives in the fire, recovered sufficiently yesterday from the effects of the smoke to leave the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. Peter Nelson, who jumped from the fourth-story window, was also able to leave the hospital.

The police said last night they expected to make an arrest in a few hours.

203 ICE DEALERS CAUGHT.

Hartigan Says All Sales Must Be by Honest Weight.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures is conducting a vigorous fight against ice dealers who do not sell ice by weight or who give short weight or use fraudulent scales. So far 206 civil and criminal violations have been found. Both the city and the State law require that ice must be weighed before delivery.

"It is unfortunate but true," said Commissioner Hartigan, "that in New York City a habit prevails with the buying public to purchase ice for so much money's worth, or to buy a certain quantity of ice to fill a given space, like an ice box. Ice is a commodity which should be bought by weight, and the sooner the people change their habit of buying carelessly the sooner they will benefit. The larger ice dealers have ordered their drivers to use the scales in all transactions.

"The fight, however, will continue throughout the Summer. It is being directed to the ice cellars as well as to the ice wagons. In the Summer of 1915 225 penalties of $50 each were paid by ice dealers for disobeying the law."

Boy Killed by Fall of Door.

Alexander, 7 years old, and Mortimer, 5 years old, sons of Morris Rabinovitch, a lawyer of 230 Grand Street, were playing in the rear of their home, at 1,372 Lyman Street, the Bronx, with a big roller door of a garage yesterday afternoon when it fell, knocking Mortimer aside and crushing Alexander. By the time a physician was summoned the boy was dead.

The NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY announces that the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY has been merged with it, and that the name is now

New York Title and Mortgage Company

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KILLED AFTER WEDDING.

Guest, in Fight Over Girl, Gets a Fractured Skull in Street.

Carrel Marres, 22 years old, a baker, of 147 East Fourth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Captain Deavey and Detectives Wurschner and Ransberg, after Julius Segletti had died in Bellevue Hospital in the morning. Segletti declared that he had been beaten by "Russian Mike."

The detectives learned that there was a man on the east side known as "Russian Mike," well known because he never missed a wedding among the Russians or Polacks in that neighborhood. It was learned that "Mike" had attended a celebration at 123 East Tenth Street Saturday night, and had quarreled there with Segletti over a girl named Julia Saber. On the return from the wedding, it was said, "Russian Mike" waylaid and attacked Segletti, who was escorting the young woman, at Avenue A and Tenth Street.

Julia Saber and others who saw the fight said that Marres had used only his fists. Segletti recovered after the fight and went on with his companions, but later he became unconscious, and died at Bellevue from a fractured skull. Marres, who was locked up on a charge of homicide, refused to talk.

CENTRAL DISTRICT GAINS.

Fifty Improvements Pointed Out by Mercantile Association.

Fifty improvements obtained for the central mercantile district, between Canal and Thirty-fourth Streets west of Fifth Avenue, are listed in the annual report of the Central Mercantile Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, as achievements of the association. Chief among these were an industrial survey of the district, city planning features, efficiency awards to municipal employes, street cleaning improvements, better illumination, increased transportation facilities, and building development.

The report says that in the central mercantile district there are 121,000 factory workers, or 30 per cent. of all those in Manhattan, and 5,575 industrial plants, or 28 per cent. of the factories in the borough. The officers of the association, elected for 1916, are:

President, Clarkson Cowl; First Vice President, James C. Elms; Second Vice President, T. H. Lamprecht; Third Vice President, George A. Plimpton; Fourth Vice President, David Nevius; Treasurer, Louis M. Hart; Secretary, Joseph E. Kean, and Publicity Secretary, Edward H. Pfeiffer.

CAUTION

Don't Pay Twice for an Insurance Policy

If you use the same care in the selection of your Insurance Broker as you do in giving credits, you will not endanger your Insurance Protection.

An Editorial in The New York Times of July 14th said:

Insurance Agents and Brokers

From the State Department of Insurance comes a justifiable complaint that comments made in this column on the experience of a man who had to pay a fire insurance premium twice because the first payment was not turned over to the company, did not discriminate between insurance agents and insurance brokers.

The difference is real, but it is one not commonly known or realized, and to the ordinary insurer, acting without legal advice, everybody who writes insurance is an insurance agent.

The real agent does represent the company, and payment to him is in effect a payment to the company, but the broker, as the Superintendent of Insurance said—without taking the trouble, by the way, to note or emphasize the fact that there exists a confusion of names—is an agent only of the insurer, and the latter must choose his broker at his own peril. Selecting an honest one, he is as safe as if he dealt with an agent, properly so called—an agent of the company, that is—but if his choice be injudicious he takes chances and may have to pay the usual consequences of mistake.

Among those consequences, in case a dishonest broker appropriates a premium payment and the insured for some reason does not receive the company's notification of approaching cancellation of his policy, may be the sorrowful one that property he thought securely protected is without any protection at all.

This Organization is over fifty years old; its financial strength, business standing, unexcelled service and facilities is well known throughout the Insurance Market.

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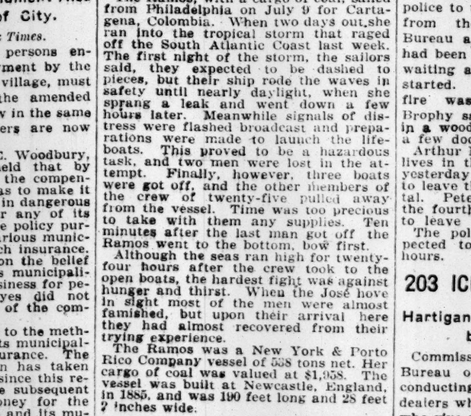

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The chosen instrument of the world's greatest artists

Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250
Mahogany or oak

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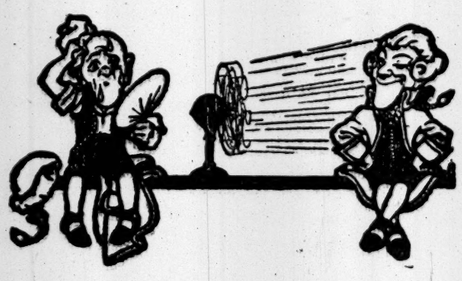

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BROOKLYN ROBINS PLAY SIXTEEN-INNING TIE WITH CHICAGO CUBS

DODGERS AND CUBS BATTLE TO A DRAW

With Game Twice Clinched, Brooklyn Twirlers Falter and Darkness Comes in 16th.

THIRTY-TWO PLAYERS USED

Marquard Succumbs in Ninth and Four More Pitchers Take a Hand —Cubs Use a Weird Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Dodgers and Cubs battled on even terms at Weeghman Park this afternoon for sixteen innings, darkness calling a halt when the score stood at seven-all. Each team made a desperate fight for a victory, and players were substituted with a lightninglike rapidity.

A ninth inning rally was all that saved the hide of the Cubs, for when they took their turn at bat in that session they were three runs to the bad, and from the way Rube Marquard was working no one even dreamed that they would be able to solve his delivery. With visions of the extra coin that President Weeghman has been giving lately for winning ball games, and with a desperation to continue their winning streak, the Cubs went after the former McGrawite and bounced him to all corners of the field.

The Dodgers, sore at the treatment given to Marquard, went after Claude Hendrix and Jim Vaughn, pounding out four hits off the pair, and taking the lead again in the tenth by a three-run margin. The visitors were all smiles when the Cubs went in for what was supposed to be their last chance at scoring. That another rally could be staged which would put them on an even basis again seemed unlikely. But the Cubs in their desperation thought all twirlers alike, and put over the necessary three runs to knot up the count again.

Marquard Gets a Flying Start.

The game started with Tom Seaton and Rube Marquard as the opposing twirlers. The latter went along at top speed for six innings, holding the Cubs to three hits. Seaton survived the first inning without any mishaps of importance, but the Dodger machine shot into high gear in the second frame and picked up a tally. Another was added in the third. It looked like curtains for the Tinx when the Dodger kicked in with a duo of tallies in the seventh, and that winning streak which had reached the lusty figure of three straight for the Cubs threatened to die of starvation.

In the fifth Heinie Zimmerman shot a hot grounder low through O'Mara, for a single. Max Flack followed suit, sending Heinie to second. Then Vic Saier caught one of Rube's fast ones at the end of the bat. The ball had distance and power, and the fans rose from their seats, expecting to see the old pill sail over the right field screen. But the ball hit just below the top and bounded back into the field. It was a break that cost the Tinx the game, for both Zim and Flack held their bases, Jimmy Archer catch by Zack Wheat, who had backed up against the fence. Saier's shot was good only for a single, jamming the bases. Here Tinker called in the first of his reserves, Rollie Zeider was sent up to bat for Mulligan who had been spiked at second in the Dodgers' half of the inning. Zeider busted one toward second, and, while he and Saier were being erased on a double play, Zim came home with the first run of the game for the Cubs.

Pitching Reserves Summoned.

In the ninth the first three men up for the Cubs hit the first balls pitched to them for singles. After the third hit Robinson applied the derrick and sent Marquard to the showers. Jeff Pfeffer took up the hurling burden, but the Cubs refused to stop. Two runs were nicked off Pfeffer and then Larry Cheney was inserted into the sketch with two on bases and one down. The tying run came over while Cheney was operating.

The Tinx presented a strange line-up to start the tenth after the smoke of the ninth had cleared and the score stood a tie. Jimmy Archer went to third and Heinie Zimmerman to short, Clemons donning the mask and pad. Seaton was left to start the tenth but the first Dodger up in this inning lined a single to left field. Vaughn replaced Seaton on the mound.

The Dodgers gave Vaughn a warm reception. With a man on first, Archer played in close for a bunt. Daubert double-crossed him and shot a hot liner past Jimmy for a single. A combination of hits then produced three runs for the visitors and it looked as if a hard-fought game had been brought to a close.

The Tinx came right back in their half of the tenth and again tied a sailor's knot in the score. With the count 7 to 4 against them Tinker called for runs, and he got them. Three Bruins checked in at the home plate and the game was shot into another inning.

These three runs proved the end of the scoring possibilities for the day. Subsequent innings failed to produce any runs, and Umpire Byron removed his mask at the end of the sixteenth frame, announcing that darkness had ended the festivities. Thirty-two players took part in the contest. The custom of allowing spectators to keep balls batted into the stands forced the home team to use forty-three spheres. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
J'ston,cf,rf	8	1	2	3	0	
O'Mara,ss	6	1	4	5	4	
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	11	3	
Wheat,lf	7	1	4	5	0	
Cutshaw,2b	7	2	1	7	6	
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	2	0	
Myers,cf	3	0	0	0	0	
Getz,2b	1	0	0	1	0	
Meyers,c	7	1	2	11	3	
Marquard,p	3	0	1	1	0	
Pfeffer,p	1	0	0	0	0	
Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Coombs,p	2	0	1	1	1	
Totals	58	7	18	48	18	0

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Knabe,2b	7	0	1	5	7	
Mann,rf	3	0	0	0	0	
Flack,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Williams,lf	7	1	4	5	0	
Zim'n,3b,ss	7	3	4	3	3	
Kelly,lf	7	1	4	3	0	
Saier,1b	5	1	1	2	3	0
Mulligan,ss	3	0	0	0	3	
Zeider,ss	2	0	0	1	1	
Clemons,c	3	0	0	3	2	
Archer,c,3b	7	0	4	4	3	
Seaton,p	2	0	0	0	2	
Prend'g'st,p	0	0	0	0	1	
Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	1	
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	3	
aSchulte	1	0	0	0	0	
bFisher	1	0	0	0	0	
cPackard	0	1	0	0	0	
Totals	59	7	15	48	27	

a-Batted for Prendergast in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Zeider in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Fischer in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Saier, Mulligan.

Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

Two-base hits—J. Meyers, 2; Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Daubert, O'Mara, Cutshaw, Getz. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Daubert, Getz. Double plays—Cutshaw, O'Mara, and Daubert; Meyers, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Knabe and Saier. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 9. First on errors—Brooklyn, 16; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Cheney, 1; off Smith, 1; off Combs, 2; off Seaton, 1; off Vaughn, 1. Earned runs—Off Marquard, 1; off Pfeffer, 1; off Cheney, none; off Smith, 1; off Combs, 2; off Seaton, 3; off Prendergast, none; off Hendrix, none; off Vaughn, 3. Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Pfeffer, 1; by Combs, 4; by Vaughn, 3. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—Three hours and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 8; Bridgeport, 2. (Ten innings.) (First game.)

Lawrence, 2; Bridgeport, 0. (Second game.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 4; Cleveland, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 7.
(16 innings; called, darkness.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	46	34	.575
Boston	44	35	.557
Cleveland	45	36	.556
Chicago	42	36	.538
Washington	42	37	.532
Detroit	43	38	.531
St. Louis	36	44	.450
Philadelphia	18	56	.243

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	44	30	.595
Boston	49	30	.571
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	37	37	.500
Chicago	39	41	.487
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467
St. Louis	37	45	.451
Cincinnati	32	49	.395

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

MATTY WILLING TO TRY IT.

Would Like to Build Red Team—Deal May Go Through Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—It is confidently expected that the deal taking Mathewson, McKechnie and Roush to the Reds for Herzog and Killifer will be consummated in Cincinnati tomorrow when Garry Herrmann is to lay the matter before the Cincinnati Directors. Herrmann wants Matty, and so, it is said, do the Fleischmanns, and that is believed to be enough to put it through.

Of course, all this is with the approval of Matty. His wishes have been consulted in the matter, and he has no objection to going to Cincinnati, provided the salary offered is satisfactory.

"The loss of Herzog to the Reds would be hard to make up," said the famous pitcher today, "and managing has its worries and big responsibilities; but anything that would permit me to stay in baseball interests me, for I am too much attached to it to have to get out. Then again, trying to build up a ball team, getting the men and seeing them develop into a good team as they expand and acquire team work, presents an exceedingly interesting occupation and one I should like to try."

Matty knows that he is through as a pitcher, and so does the club, and while McGraw, the only manager he has ever had, and his friend for years, entertains a strong sentimental dislike to seeing the veteran go, he is glad that his once great pitcher is finding such a conspicuous berth and taking a step upward in the baseball business. The other players all feel the same way. They hate to see Matty go, but are delighted that he is doing so well and will continue active connection with the game.

Harry Sallee, the southpaw pitcher, is expected to report to the Giants tomorrow. The deal with the St. Louis club for Sallee was completed today. It was entirely a cash transaction. All of the available, tradable New York players are involved in the Cincinnati swap, and McGraw has no others whom he is willing to send to St. Louis. The latter team gets cash, said to be $10,000, and these figures are not far out of the way. In addition, Sallee's claims against the St. Louis club, salary and a fine imposed on him while a Cardinal, will be taken up by his new employers and adjusted to his satisfaction.

SENATORS BUNCH HITS.

Coveleskie's Twirling Is Porous and Cleveland Succumbs, 4 to 2.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Bunching seven of their ten hits in three innings, Washington defeated Cleveland here today, 4 to 2. Singles by Williams and Jamieson, a double steal on which Williams scored, and McBride's triple brought two runs in the second. Shanks's double after Williams had singled registered another in the fourth, and hits by Shanks and Jamieson brought Washington's final score in the eighth. Cleveland scored in the first on Wambsgans's single, Speaker's single, and Roth's sacrifice fly, and again in the fifth on Daly's triple and Coveleskie's single. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moeller,rf	3	0	0	1	0	
Foster,2b	5	0	1	1	5	
Milan,cf	4	0	0	3	0	
Williams,1b	3	2	2	14	1	
Shanks,3b	4	1	3	0	2	
Jamieson,lf	4	1	2	1	0	
Henry,c	2	0	0	3	1	
McBride,ss	4	0	1	3	5	
Boehling,p	4	0	0	1	3	
Totals	35	4	10	27	17	

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Graney,lf	4	0	0	2	0	
Wambs'g,2b	4	1	2	0	4	
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	4	0	
Roth,rf	3	0	1	2	0	
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	11	0	
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	1	4	
Turner,3b	4	0	0	0	3	
Daly,c	4	1	2	5	1	
Covel'skie,p	3	0	1	1	1	
aLambeth	1	0	0	0	0	
Totals	34	2	9	27	14	

a-Batted for Coveleskie in ninth inning.

Washington	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

Two-base hit—Shanks. Three-base hits—McBride, Daly. Stolen bases—Speaker, Williams, Jamieson. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Boehling, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 10 hits, 4 runs in 9 innings; off Boehling, 9 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings. Balk—Coveleskie. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Boehling, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	5	0	2	0	1	0			5	13	1
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	0			1	3	1

(Called end of seventh inning; rain.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	40	30	.571
Providence	41	33	.554
Baltimore	41	36	.532
Montreal	38	35	.521
Toronto	34	32	.515
Richmond	34	35	.493
Newark	30	48	.411
Rochester	28	41	.406

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

American Association.

Louisville, 1; Milwaukee, 0. (First game.)
Louisville, 2; Milwaukee, 0. (Second game.)
Kansas City, 5; Indianapolis, 4. (First game.)
Indianapolis, 1; Kansas City, 0. (Second game.)
St. Paul, 7; Columbus, 3. (First game.)
St. Paul, 9; Columbus, 5. (Second game.)
Toledo, 4; Minneapolis, 3. (First game.)
Minneapolis, 4; Toledo, 0. (Second game.)

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 4; New Orleans, 0. (First game.)
Atlanta, 3; New Orleans, 1. (Second game.)
Memphis, 2; Little Rock, 0.
Birmingham, 3; Mobile, 2. (Twelve innings.)
Nashville, 1; Chattanooga, 0.

GIANTS VICTIMS OF ONE FATAL INNING

Two Uncanny Throws Help the Cardinals to Stow Away Victory by Score of 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—Defeat came to the Giants today through slips of their own and hits by the enemy, all confined to one inning. The final score was 3 to 2. This was the Cardinals' first victory over the Giants this year.

Fred Anderson undertook to supply the pitching which would enable the Giants to continue their winning streak. But he undertook more than he could deliver. Three batters in succession hit him safely in the inning which did mortal damage to the New Yorkers, and three runs resulted. This second inning was peculiar. Hornsby opened with a sharp single to left and Wilson drove safely in the other direction, Hornsby going to third. Gonzales also spun a single to right. Enter here the error making.

Hornsby scored easily enough, but Robertson had a simple throw to third to blot out Wilson, who was pointing for that base. Instead of throwing to third Robertson threw into the grandstand. Wilson reached the plate and Gonzales got to third. Corhan's tiny hoist to Doyle held Gonzales at third, but when Doyle flung it to Rariden it didn't go to Rariden. It went far out of the intended line, and Gonzales tripped home with the run necessary to beat the Giants.

Anderson retired at the end of the second in favor of Schauer, whose pitching was high grade. Schupp entered the contest for one inning because Schauer had made way for a pinch hitter.

Lee Meadows pitched ball of an effective grade all the way, and gave only four scattered hits. The Giants were on bases often, though always singly, but feeble grounders for force outs or something equally stifling to their chances were customary. Neither Kauff nor Robertson could do anything when needed.

The first New York run began with a pass to McKechnie in the third inning. Rariden forced McKechnie, and Rousch forced Rariden. Burns threw off Meadows's yoke long enough to single to right, putting Rousch on third. A double steal by Rousch and Burns took the former to the plate.

Burns tallied in the sixth on a wild throw by Corhan and an infield out. A rich chance to tie the score failed in the eighth. Horace Lindsay batting for Schauer, rammed a three-bagger to left. There was only one out, but when Burns, biting at a bad ball, sent up a rocket to Miller there were two outs and Lobert was still at third. Kauff jumped a grounder to Hornsby and in a hot race for the bag, each sliding, Hornsby won by an eyelash. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bescher,lf	4	0	2	0	0	
Beck,3b	4	0	1	0	0	
Smith,cf	2	0	0	0	0	
cLong,rf	1	0	0	1	0	
Miller,2b	4	0	1	1	4	
Hornsby,1b	4	1	1	10	0	
Wilson,rf,cf	2	1	1	1	0	
Gonzales,c	2	1	1	4	2	
Corhan,ss	4	0	1	2	3	
Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	5	
Total	29	3	8	27	16	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns,lf	4	1	2	2	0	
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	3	0	
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	1	0	
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	0	0	
Rariden,ss	4	0	0	1	3	
McK'nie,3b	2	0	0	3	0	
Rariden,c	2	0	0	0	0	
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Schauer,p	1	0	0	0	2	
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aRousch	1	0	1	0	0	
bLobert	1	0	1	0	0	
Total	29	2	4	24	10	

a-Batted for Anderson in third inning.
b-Batted for Schauer in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Smith in eighth inning.
Errors—Miller, Corhan, Doyle, Doyle.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

Two-base hit—Beck. Three-base hit—Lobert. Stolen bases—Burns, Rousch, Wilson, Bescher. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Double play—Miller, Corhan, and Hornsby. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 5. First on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Meadows, 3; off Schauer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 4 hits, 2 runs in two innings; off Meadows, 4 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Schauer, 3 hits and no runs in five innings; off Schupp, 1 hit and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Meadows, 2; by Schauer, 1; by Schupp, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BRAVES DEFEAT THE REDS.

Herzog Uses Four Pitchers in Endeavor to Halt Boston Hitters.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Boston took the second game of the series from Cincinnati here today, 4 to 1. Barnes pitched good ball, and would have shut out the local team had it not been for Smith's error. Cincinnati used four pitchers. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Mar'ville,ss	5	0	0	3	5	
Hayck,2b	3	1	1	1	0	
Wilhoit,rf	3	1	1	1	0	
Magee,lf	4	0	2	4	0	
Konetch'y,1b	4	0	0	10	0	
Smith,3b	3	1	1	3	2	
Snodgr's,cf	3	0	0	1	0	
Gowdy,c	3	1	2	5	0	
Barnes,p	4	0	2	0	2	
Total	34	4	9	27	9	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Groh,2b	4	0	1	3	3	
Neale,cf	4	0	1	1	0	
Herzog,3b	4	0	1	1	0	
Chase,1b	4	0	0	8	0	
Fisher,ss	4	1	1	1	4	
Griffith,rf	3	0	1	3	0	
Killifer,lf	3	0	1	5	0	
Winzo,c	2	0	0	3	0	
Toney,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Moseley,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Bluejacket,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0	
bLouden	1	0	0	0	0	
cMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	1	5	27	7	

a-Batted for Toney in third inning.
b-Batted for Moseley in sixth inning.
c-Batted for Bluejacket in eighth inning.
Errors—Smith, (2,) Groh.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Neale, Fisher. Three-base hit—Magee. Stolen base—Wilhoit. Sacrifice fly—Gowdy. Double plays—Fisher, Groh to Chase, Maranville to Konetchy, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Barnes, 1; Toney, 1; Moseley, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Barnes, 5 hits, no run in nine innings; off Toney, 3 hits, no run in three innings; off Moseley, 3 hits, 1 run in three innings; off Bluejacket, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Schneider, 1 hit, no run in one inning. Struck out—By Barnes, 3; by Toney, 1; by Moseley, 1. Wild pitch—Moseley. Passed ball—Winzo. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

KRAMER AGAIN CHAMPION.

Cycling Star Wins Decisive Race at Newark Velodrome.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—Frank Kramer of East Orange clinched the professional cycling championship of America at the local Velodrome here this afternoon. It is the sixteenth consecutive time that Kramer has won the national honors. The race today was at two miles, and Kramer defeated Bob Spears of Australia by a half a length.

Kramer led the entire two miles. He outgeneraled and outsprinted Spears at every angle. Spears tried to get around him on the last turn, but was unable to. In a red-hot sprint down the home stretch, Kramer held his own, Spears's front wheel being at his sprocket as they crossed the tape.

There is one more championship race to be decided, but the result will not have any bearing on the title. Kramer has a total of 23 points, while Spears, who is in second place, has only 12 points.

In the heat to decide third and fourth places, Alf Grenda outsprinted Alf Goullet. Grenda, after leading all the way, won by a length.

Pop Geers's Condition Improves.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16. — The condition of Ed F. ("Pop") Geers, who was injured in a smashup at the North Randall track Thursday morning, shows constant improvement. Geers is at a hospital and his physicians say that he should be able to leave the institution within a few days.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Farewell Matty, and Good Luck.

The severest shock that New York baseball fans have had in many a day is the announcement of the passing of Christy Mathewson. For sixteen years the big boxman has been the idol of not only Manhattan enthusiasts, but of baseball fans the country over. His services to the Giants cannot be overestimated. The club used to be a one-man team, and Mathewson was that one man. On his shoulders Manager McGraw rested a great responsibility, and Matty carried it with dignity and honor.

No baseball player has ever developed pitching so consummately as Mathewson. When he was in his heyday, he knew the weaknesses of every batsman in the game, and this knowledge of his opponents made him an invaluable asset to McCraw's club.

Without Mathewson the Giants would never have enjoyed the prosperity and success which they have had during the last fifteen years. It was mainly through his efforts that the team won the National League flag five times and the world's series once. In 1905 it was Mathewson who, single-handed, defeated the Athletics.

Big Six, as he was affectionately known to every New Yorker, will be sadly missed at the Polo Grounds. As long as the strong concrete pillars stand at the Brush Stadium, the fond memory of Matty will remain.

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Japan's Successful Invasion.

Usage has robbed an invasion of American lawn tennis courts from across the Atlantic of somewhat of its savor of a decade and a half ago. Gore, Black, Pim, Mahoney, Lowe, Dixon, the Dohertys, Brookes, Wilding—these and more in stalwart parade have marched over our whitewashed lines and ranged from baseline to net with at least their share of success in the quest for the Davis Cup, as well as for American titles.

But now comes an almost unheralded drive from the opposite direction. Over the Pacific comes a small, Oiental, unaccustomed to American ways, dialects, beverages, and edibles, but well versed in the manipulation of the American racquet—so thoroughly versed, in fact, that he sweeps aside a representative field of highly-tested lawn tennis players from the two seaboards, and decorates his imperturbable bosom with the Empire State's title insignia.

If the Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae, now tennis champion of New York State and the Orient, accomplished no notable sequence to his feat at Utica, he will have justified amply his invasion of the Occident. His partner in the doubles, Hachishiro Mikami, is certainly far his inferior in playing force and skill, yet the combination reached the final round in the Mississippi Valley tournament and the semi-finals in the competition of the past week at Utica. The progress of Kumagae and Mikami in the doubles is rendered the more remarkable by the fact that they must certainly have difficulty in finding wholly worthy opponents capable of giving them the hard practice necessary to develop doubles tactics and team work in their native Nippon.

If remnants remain of the Mikado's one-time ire at the sovereign State of California, this colony may found by that exalted potentate in the fact that one of his young subjects has demonstrated on American soil his mastery at the chief court game over at least one of the phenomenal group of California players. Any lingering doubt that may have survived Kumagae's two previous defeats of Griffin on Far Eastern courts as to the relative strength of the two must be dispelled by the ease with which the Japanese wrought victory on Saturday. And Griffin, from no mean state, is likewise no mean player. On the contrary, he is one of the little group of the country's best. The Japanese players will certainly have reason to be pleased with the results of their trip, and they will just as certainly have reason for pleasure over their welcome and their treatment here in the Antipodes.

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The Open Golf Championship.

While the recent metropolitan open championship at Garden City did not bring out any record-breaking golf it developed some of the closest and best competition of recent years. That it was won by a home-bred player from a field which included some excellent professionals of Scotland and England is a feather in the cap of native golf talent. Walter Hagen of Rochester showed that the American boy can play as good golf as many of the men who come from the lands of the heather and the rose.

Not only was Hagen's showing encouraging from an American point of view, but so was the performance of the Philadelphia youth, Charley Hoffner, who is just about old enough to vote. This youngster, while not spectacular, was as steady as a clock, and the old-timers who watched him reel off low scores predicted that he is to be an important factor in professional golf in the near future.

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Rowing at Columbia.

Closely connected with the unofficial, but probably authentic announcement several days ago that no Columbia crews would enter the Poughkeepsie regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association next year, are two very significant possibilities. The first may be put in the form of an interrogation: Have the suspicions of college rowing coaches that the same eight men cannot row in four and two-mile races in the same season been justified by facts? The second possibility is that the future Poughkeepsie regattas may be held on Lake Cayuga, at Ithaca instead of over the Highland-Poughkeepsie course.

The training of college oarsmen for the big events of each Spring has been divided into two distinct periods. One covered the month and one-half or two months immediately following the cessation of work indoors. This was the longer period and the goal was preparation for the races over the Henley or over the two-mile courses. With these events behind, the coaches then devoted all efforts to building a combination of eight men which could row four miles in the classics of the year at Poughkeepsie and New London. This called for a different method. Rigging had to be changed, the stroke had to be altered, and the physique of the men had to be nursed along more carefully.

This year Charles E. Courtney of Cornell, the "grand old man" of all college coaches, made up his mind that a two-mile and a four-mile crew were irreconcilable propositions. A small percentage of a crew squad could perhaps row with almost the same ability in both races, but the majority of oarsmen were incapable of it. And so sure was he that he was right, that Courtney sat as the Cornell entry in the triangular race at Ithaca against Yale and Princeton a boatload of third-string men. And this short-distance combination won. After that race he ordered a change that brought into the Varsity shell six new men. This was his Poughkeepsie four-mile crew.

On excellent authority it has been learned that Columbia plans to retain rowing as a regular Varsity sport, but that its efforts will be directed to developing two-mile crews. Races may be held annually with Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Annapolis, but it is exceedingly doubtful if the Light Blue and White will ever again line up on the starting mark of the four-mile course up the Hudson.

During last Winter there was much said about transferring this classic to Ithaca, but the objections of Columbia seemed to prevail. The Intercollegiate Rowing Association is composed of three member colleges—Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia—and the Quakers were figuratively on the top of the controversial fence. Columbia's objection was based generally on the fact that her training quarters at Krum Elbow were permanent and that the buildings had been erected with the idea that the Poughkeepsie regatta was to remain for time immemorial as a fixed annual event.

Now Cornell will undoubtedly make a strong plea for the races. If Syracuse University is taken into the membership of the association, which Ten Eyck's athletic authorities will doubtless be favorable to racing nearer home—at Ithaca—and Pennsylvania will have to acquiesce.

Women in Water Sports.

When the Amateur Athletic Union grudgingly opened its ranks to women swimmers in the Fall of 1914 it did so with frank misgivings, for chaos reigned at the time in the women's branch of the water game, and all kinds of trouble were anticipated by the authorities.

But the unexpected happened. The grant of registration privileges was the signal for general and sudden standardizing of aquatics for the sex and from that day the fair natators have conducted matters in a dignified, orderly, efficient way that has justified the step taken by the governing body. Swimming for women is no longer a curiosity or a sensation, as it once was, but a firmly established and recognized athletic activity, which both contestants and public take seriously.

This was conclusively proved by the first set of national A. A. U. championships just concluded. Most of the title events brought out representative fields, keen competition was witnessed, brilliant record performances were chronicled, and popular interest manifested itself in the large and enthusiastic crowds which attended the various title meets in New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

The 100-yard championship, in particular, resulted in one of the most stirring races ever seen in this country. The seven girl bidders finished under a blanket. Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia, the winner, only beat Miss Claire Galligan of New Rochelle by one stroke, although she set a new record of 1 minute 8 4-5 seconds, which is dangerously close to world's figures, while the last contender to finish covered the course nearly four seconds faster than did Miss Frances Cowells of San Francisco a year ago, in capturing national laurels at the Pan Pacific Exposition water carnival.

This remarkable and widespread progress speaks for itself of the faithful and painstaking work done by the ambitious mermaids. Only through the universal adoption of modern, scientific strokes, and of strict methods of training can the country-wide improvement be explained.

For several reasons the development of water sports for women is gratifying, but chiefly because there is perhaps no better form of exercise than swimming to attain or retain good health and to develop strong, graceful, symmetrical bodies. From the viewpoint of sport it is safe to note that our women swimmers are rapidly advancing toward international leadership, and that at the rate they are cutting their times for all distances it will not be long before they brook no rivals.

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Chicago's Racing Revival.

The revival of racing in Chicago is hailed with enthusiasm by Eastern turfmen, as it indicates that the thoroughbred sport is once more getting a grip in the Middle West after an absence of many years. The opening of a thirteen-day meeting at the historic old Hawthorne track on Saturday, when 25,000 persons attended the races, would lead one to suppose that the citizens of Chicago are in favor of the sport, and that it will not lack for the proper kind of support as long as it is conducted along lines similar to those followed in other parts of the country, where it has been successfully revived.

One of the most pleasant features of Saturday's card was the re-visit of the American derby, which was first held at Washington Park thirty-two years ago, when it was won by Modesty. This race has always been looked upon as one of the classics of the American turf, and the fact that the promoters put up a purse of $10,000 shows that the sentimental interest in this important fixture has by no means diminished, in spite of the fact that it has not been run for twelve years. That Dodge, a Western horse and winner of the Latonia Derby, should take this valuable prize may perhaps be taken as a good omen for the Chicago turf.

MAYO WINS BY INCHES.

Wrests Close Victory in Three-Mile Run from A. W. Feher.

Eddie Mayo, the clever little distance runner of the Brooklyn A. A., yesterday won a sensational victory in the three-mile handicap run at the annual games of the Hungarian-American A. C., at Juniper Park, Long Island. Mayo won by less than a yard from A. W. Feher of the Hungarian-American A. C., after running stride to stride with the latter for the final three-quarters of a mile. The Brooklyn A. A. representative, with twenty-five yards handicap, was virtually the scratch man, and conceded thirty yards to Feher, who had fifty-five yards allowance. Aaron Morris, the veteran colored athlete of the St. Christopher A. C., who had ninety yards handicap, was close up at the finish. Mayo's time was 15:57 3-5.

At two miles Feher was out in front, running easily, with Mayo giving stern chase. In the first quarter of the final mile the Brooklyn boy caught up with Feher, and until he made his final effort, ten yards from the tape, Mayo ran shoulder to shoulder with his opponent.

Six events composed the Hungarian Club's

STARS IN BIG REGATTA

MANY ENTERED IN RACES AT DULUTH

At Least 150 Oarsmen Will Compete in Annual Regatta of National Association.

NEW TROPHY CUP OFFERED

J. H. Barnes Gives Challenge Award to be Contested on Point Scores.

Approximately $30,000 will be spent and more than 150 oarsmen will compete in the forty-fourth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen next month at Duluth, Minn. Backed by Julius H. Barnes, the wealthy grain exporter, the Duluth Boat Club and civic committees are planning to make this regatta the greatest in the history of national club boat racing, and the minimum accommodations for 35,000 spectators, already arranged for, are hardly expected to be adequate for the two days of the racing.

Twenty-six amateur boat, canoe, and barge clubs in the East and Middle West will send individual, pair-oared, and eight-oared boats for the national competition, according to the entry list, and a half dozen other clubs from St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Chicago are expected to make later applications.

Manhattan will be represented by the New York Athletic Club and oarsmen from the Ravenswood, Nonpareil and Bohemian Boat Clubs. Five entries have already been made by Philadelphia clubs, and, according to R. B. Liggett, Secretary of the Duluth Rowing Club, which is staging this year's event, at least two more clubs in the Quaker City will undoubtedly send oarsmen. The Philadelphia clubs are the Vespers, Pennsylvania Barge Club, University Barge Club, Malta, and Undines. Springfield will also be represented by three clubs, the Rockrimmons, Atlantas, and Springfield Clubs.

Other entries are from the Arundels and Aerials of Baltimore, the Potomacs of Washington, the Unions of Boston, two clubs from Lynn, Mass.; the Celtics and Western Rowing Club of Buffalo, the Detroit Boat Club, the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Boat and Canoe Club, the Lincoln Park Boat Club of Chicago, the Peoria Boat Club, the Minnesota Boat Club of St. Paul, and the famous Duluth Boat Club.

An innovation in this year's event will be the competition for the new trophy cup offered by Mr. Barnes. The cup, valued at $4,000, will be contested similarly to the famous Sir Thomas Lipton Cup for sailing craft. The club winning the greatest number of total points during the two days of the regatta will retain possession until challenged successfully by another organization.

The races will be rowed over a mile and a quarter straightaway course on St. Louis Bay, which is divided by a narrow strip of land from Lake Superior at Duluth. Incidentally, this is the same course on which Ned Hanlan, Jim Ten Eyck, Sr., Jake Gaudur, and Charles E. Courtney rowed in Duluth races several decades ago.

The Duluth Boat Club has just completed the new shell house, at an expense of $10,000, and the new grandstand, one-eighth of a mile long, will be finished within the next two weeks. It will be the largest permanent structure for crew races in the country and will seat more than 10,000 persons. Other seating accommodations arranged to date include large ore freight boats and excursion steamers, which will be anchored all along the course, and a sufficient number of this kind of craft has been provided to seat another 25,000 persons.

Because of an unusually successful year for the Duluth Boat Club, whose progress is linked somewhat to the triumph of the Syracuse University crews in the intercollegiate regatta by reason of the Ten Eyck family of coaches, the Zenith City club is regarded as the favorite in many of the regatta's events. Jim Ten Eyck, Jr., and Ned Ten Eyck have already given up their business affairs temporarily to finish the work of training their club's crew men, and although some of their oarsmen have been lost to the sport this year because of the border mobilization of the Minnesota National Guard, there are many of the national sweep men and scullers left for the competition.

ALTAIR GETS ELDER TROPHY

Finishes Twenty Minutes Ahead of Fleet in Thirty-Mile Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 16.—Edward Willis and Edward Stannard, in their yacht Altair of the Star Class, won the trophy today offered by George W. Elder for yachts of her class. The donor of the trophy finished second in his Vete.

Sixteen yachts of the Star design started at 9:30 this morning under favorable conditions. The Altair soon took the lead and piloted the other fifteen on a merry chase to Captain's Island and return. Toward the finish, which was at the regular crossing line of the Port Washington Yacht Club's course in Manhasset Bay, the Altair had so outdistanced her nearest rivals that she was out of sight of them and won by nearly twenty minutes.

Charles E. Hyde's Hydra, which has been a consistent winner over the short club courses this season, did not prove so formidable on the journey of thirty miles today and finished third, twenty-six minutes behind the winner. The summaries:

STAR CLASS—CAPTAIN'S ISLAND RACE.
Start, 9:30 A. M.—Course, 30 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Altair, Willis & Stannard	6:23:27	8:53:27
Vete, G. W. Elder	6:43:15	9:13:15
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	6:40:55	9:10:55
Shadow, N. L. Inslee	7:01:50	9:31:50
Snapper, A. Iselin, Jr.	7:02:55	9:32:55
Little Bear, Allan Walker	7:11:04	9:41:04
Shooting Star, W. Trench	7:20:33	9:50:33
Neptune, W. L. Hopkins	7:23:43	9:53:43
Little Dipper, George Corry	7:25:40	9:55:40
Vega, E. G. Unitt	7:40:00	10:10:00
Mira, C. L. Peters	7:41:20	10:11:20
Banshee, M. Eggerton	7:41:33	10:11:33
Canis Minor, Adler&O'Brien	7:52:15	10:22:15
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	7:54:30	10:24:30
Shooting Star, T. Harpell	8:11:00	10:41:00
Aurora, E. A. Morgan	8:11:05	10:41:05

NEW YACHT COURSE TESTED

Chapman's Snapper Leads Arrow Class Over Indian Harbor Route.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 16.—John B. Chapman's Snapper was the winner in the race today for the new Arrow class yachts, the first to be held over the Indian Harbor course. The course selected was across the line between the second column of the clubhouse veranda and a stake opposite the shore, then around a white racing mark, a little east of Comment Reef, then around Newfoundland Reef buoy and across the finish line, distance of about five miles. The summaries:

Start 12:25.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Snapper, J. D. Chapman	1:43:30
Hawk, R. E. Slaven	1:44:48
Rain, Com. C. D. Mallory	1:45:30
Jack o'Lantern, Rear Com. L. H. Dyer	1:45:35

The race for Indian Harbor design yachts was won by Yaqui, owned by Francis H. Page, over the same course. The summaries:

Start 12:10.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Yaqui, Francis H. Page	2:22:10
Osseo, Dr. L. H. Hurd	2:27:04
Wabisi, Richard H. Outwater	2:28:06
Wahnets, Walter A. Hughes	2:30:10
Minnehaha, John R. Johnson	2:33:06
Minheehee, John W. Lewis	2:39:30

NONPAREIL CREW WINS.

Captures Quadruple Sculls Title of Harlem River from Mets.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club yesterday won the quadruple sculls championship of the Harlem River when a quartet of its oarsmen took a thrilling race from a Metropolitan Rowing Club four in a special match over a mile course. The nose of the Nonpareil shell barely shot across the finish in front of the Met's clubhouse before the second boat had also finished. In the winning crew were Captain Steinkamp, bow; Keenan, No. 2; Purgold, No. 3, and Pearse, stroke. The Met quartet was composed of Captain Callahan, bow; Zillie, No. 2; Farnan, No. 3, and Wells, stroke.

The race was rowed downstream and was started at a point just below Highbridge. Both crews got away to a good start, and for the first half mile the boats moved as one. Neither crew could gain a distinct advantage until, soon after the half-mile post was left behind, the strong Met four sent their craft three-quarters of a length in front. At the three-quarter-mile mark this lead was cut to one-half a length, and in the final drive for the finish the Nons came strong and caught the fast tiring Met scullers just in time to triumph.

The rival Harlem clubs had intended to decide their superiority in an eight-oared shell race, but this plan had to be abandoned when the Nons lost eight of their best oarsmen through the mobilization of the National Guard.

CORNELL SILENT ON RICE.

Rowing Heads Refuse to Say Columbia Coach Will Go to Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 16.—Cornell athletic authorities refused to comment today on the report that if Columbia drops rowing James Rice, the coach of the New York eight, would be appointed rowing mentor at Cornell. It is known that the Ithacans have so far not determined upon the man who will take active charge of the crews here.

Courtney's contract expires next Fall. He will not consent to become active coach again, but it was stated today by Charles E. Treman, the rowing adviser, that he had agreed to serve Cornell in an advisory capacity for an indefinite term, which means probably as long as he lives. The name of the active coach may be announced this Summer.

Pending receipt of information from Morton G. Bogue of Columbia, Cornell officials will make no announcement of Cornell's plans should Columbia leave the regatta, or state whether they will attempt to assist in maintaining the Poughkeepsie regatta or try to launch a bigger and more pretentious regatta along the lines of an American Henley.

DEAD HEAT ON SPEEDWAY.

Fox Deane and Sir Thomas Finish Nose and Nose.

Fox Deane, A. E. Meckle's new bay trotter, and Sir Thomas, a brown horse belonging to A. J. Olpp, ran a dead heat in the second tilt of the 1.15 class mixed race, in the second Summer matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, held yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. The former, which carried off the ultimate honors, won the first and third heats.

Lester M., who was carded to meet Master McKerron, R. Jacob's bay gelding, was withdrawn at post time. The latter, however, ran against time, but was unable to better the set time, which was 1:05.

Kitty Oakland, G. E. Gall's fleet trotter, scored a brilliant victory in the 1:07 class trot. After taking second place in the initial heat, she came back strong in the following two and won in easy fashion. Nightingale stepped the first heat in 1:07.

VOLLMER OUT FOR RECORD.

Will Try to Set New World's Mark for 500-Meter Swim.

The New York Athletic Club, upon application, has received permission from the A. A. U. to hold a 500-meter swimming race in its natatorium tomorrow night. The purpose of the Winged Foot organization in applying for this event was to give Herbert Vollmer, their crack amphibian, a chance at the world's record for the distance. The present record is held by J. G. Hatfield of England, who four years ago covered the distance, over fourteen turns, in 6:55 4-5.

Otto Wahle, Chairman of the Metropolitan Swimming Committee, recently held a watch on Vollmer during one of the latter's training workouts, and found that the N. Y. A. C. star came within a small margin of equaling the 500-meter mark, and that without undue exertion. This performance convinced Wahle that the New York A. C. swimmer had an excellent chance of hanging up a new mark for the distance, and the club's application for permission to stage the event followed.

Three other New York A. C. swimmers will compete with Vollmer in this race. They are Teddy Cann, J. A. Zinnoch, and J. Curran.

FEW BOUTS THIS WEEK.

Hot Weather Causes Many Boxing Clubs to Suspend Activities.

On account of the hot weather many of the boxing clubs throughout the city will remain closed this week. At the Harlem Sporting Club at Rockaway Frankie Callahan will be the feature in a ten-round bout Tuesday with Vic Moran. Callahan has boxed all the best of the lightweights, and is anxious to add the New Orleans boxer to his list of victims.

This evening there will be the regular weekly show at the Olympic A. C. in Harlem. Willie Astey and Benny Valgar will clash in the main bout. Valgar is the former metropolitan amateur champion. Beginning on Saturday night the Washington Park Sporting Club will hold weekly shows.

The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Willie Astey vs. Benny Valgar.

TUESDAY.

Harlem S. C., Rockaway—Frankie Callahan vs. Vic Moran.

THURSDAY.

Arverne S. C.—Marty Cross vs. Bud Palmer.

YACHT HANDICAPS DECIDED.

Allowances for Larchmont Race Week Contest Announced.

The allowances made by the handicapper for today's sailing contest in the Race Week regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club are as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Yacht and Owner.	P. C.
Anita, G. P. Granbery	2
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	2
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	2½
Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	2
Virginia, R. R. Budd	5
Arvia, George C. Molloy	5
Aleda, J. W. Alker	0
Senora, W. H. Farrell	6
Dutchess, George E. Ratsey	6
Sachem II., Myron B. Metcalf	6

SECOND DIVISION.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	0
Coot, H. Wennemer	8½
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	5½
Nadia, W. F. Clarke	4
Clare, E. C. Pfeiffer	4½
Ninfea, F. K. Middlebrook	6
Sentana, H. L. Stone	6
Red Wing, Grace & Loewy	5½
Ariel, T. Price	6
Kenmuir, V. P. Krauss	5½
Veda, George Chadwick	8
Mignon, Edwin G. Smith	3

THIRD DIVISION.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	1
Wag, H. I. North	5½
Firefly, E. S. Foster	6½
Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	2½
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	2½
Natoma, T. S. Clarke	0

FOURTH DIVISION.

Solita, Daniel Bacon	2
Chloe, Howard Parker	6
Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	0
Kum On, Rossiter Maurice	6

Differentials—First to Second Division, 9 per cent.; First to Third Division, 7 per cent.; First to Fourth Division, 23 per cent.

4,000 ATHLETES ON POLICE FORCE

Majority of New York Patrolmen Are in the Pink of Physical Condition.

SOME WORLD CHAMPIONS

Martin Sheridan Says Policeman's Duties Do Not Interfere with Athletic Training.

There are more athletes in the Police Department today than ever before. Of the 11,000 members of the department, it is estimated that 4,000 of them may be classed as athletes. Of this number fully 1,000 could win high athletic honors if they entered the best amateur or professional ranks.

Detective Martin Sheridan of the First Branch Bureau, an Olympic champion, who by many persons was regarded as the premier athlete of the department, has retired from active sports. Sheridan has an enviable record. He has won 1,000 cups and as many medals. It was not uncommon for him to win during an athletic meeting eight or a dozen cups. In announcing his retirement Sheridan said he had had thirteen years of it, and thought it time to quit. He won world fame as a discus thrower and shot putter. The irregular hours of a policeman's life might be considered a handicap to a man aspiring to win honors as an athlete, but Sheridan did not find it the case.

"A policeman," he said, "is always more or less in training, for he must exercise daily to keep himself physically fit. I never found that being a policeman prevented me from getting the proper training for a contest. A college athlete trains a long time ahead for an event. In his training he probably acquires a finer physical edge than a policeman, but when it comes to a contest if the policeman has trained properly he is in about as fit condition as the college man."

Most of the police athletes belong to city athletic clubs. Many of them are members of the N. Y. A. C., Pastime A. C., Long Island A. C., Bronx Church House, and 500 exercise regularly in the gymnasiums of the local Y. M. C. A.'s. They often compete in the games held by these organizations. In order to do this they must first obtain the consent of the Police Commissioner. Mr. Woods has helped the men to realize their ambitions. The department does not maintain an athletic club, and the only way it has of getting a line on its athletes is from the list of entries to the annual police carnival, and from the reports from the precincts and the Police Training School.

Patrolman Matt McGrath of the Oak Street Station is an Olympic champion, and holds the world's record for 56-pound weight; Patrolman Patrick "Babe" McDonald of Traffic C, whose post is at Forty-third Street and Broadway, has won more than 1,000 prizes putting the 16-pound shot; Patrolman Econ Erickson of Traffic C, a member of the Olympic team, is a high jumper with a record of 6 feet 4 inches; Patrolman Eugene Jennings, another high jumper, with a record of 6 feet 1 inch; Patrolman John J. Eller of the 104th Precinct, Brooklyn, a member of the Olympic team, is a hurdler, and for the last eleven years has been competing in police games. He has won twenty championships.

Some of the middle-aged athletes of the force do not yet consider themselves too old to take part in athletic games. Patrolman William McHugh of the 27th Precinct, Patrolman John J. Nilon of Traffic A, and Patrolman Frank Schulka, of the Thirty-seventh Precinct have been on the force twenty-five years. They nevertheless ran in the 100-yard race at the recent police games at Sheepshead Bay. Schulka in 1888 was known throughout the United States as a champion club swinger.

Not all of the police athletes go in for track events. Each police inspection district has its baseball club. These teams have formed a police baseball league, and have a regular schedule of games. The members of the department team are chosen from the cream of these nines. The inspection districts also have their tug of war teams, boxing, wrestling, fencing, and club-swinging teams.

LEAPS FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Miss Berry of East Orange, Long Ill, Dies in Hospital.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16.—Using a ruse to elude her brother-in-law, Nicholas Hills of East Orange, N. J., and a nurse, who were taking her to a sanitarium in New York, Miss Elizabeth Berry plunged from a window of a speeding train near Orangeville, Md., this morning, fracturing her skull and sustaining internal injuries that resulted in death this afternoon.

Miss Berry had been undergoing treatment at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for several months. Upon advice of the hospital doctors, Mr. Hill decided to remove his sister-in-law to a sanitarium in New York. When the train bound for New York reached Orangeville, Miss Berry went to the dressing room. Here she locked the door, and, opening the window, leaped out.

The train was stopped and Miss Berry was brought back to Baltimore. She was rushed to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries. She had lived with her brother-in-law in East Orange. The body will be held here, pending an inquest.

Western Golf Tourney Begins Today

DEL MONTE, Cal., July 16.—Approximately 100 golfers are expected to tee off tomorrow in the elimination round of the eighteenth annual tournament for the Western amateur championship, which will be held through the week on the links of the Del Monte Golf and Country Club. The final round is scheduled to be played next Saturday. Charles Evans of Chicago, holder of the title, is among the absentees, as are nearly all the other leading golfers of the Central States.

Amateur Driving Meet at Newark.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week the second annual meeting of the Junior League of Amateur Drfving Clubs will be held at Weequahic Park, Newark, N. J., under the auspices of the Road Horse Association of New Jersey. Fifteen races are to be decided, and there are 255 entries from Cleveland, Brooklyn, Boston, Syracuse, Goshen, Newark, and other points. Two gold cups, said to be valued at about $1,500 each, and twelve silver cups will be among the prizes.

Macfarlane and Pye Golf Victors.

Willie Macfarlane of the Hudson River Golf Club, and Fred Pye of the Rockland Country Club defeated Jack Hobens of Englewood and Harry Auchterlonie of Arkola in a 36-hole, four ball golf match over the Rockland course yesterday. Macfarlane and Pye were 5 up in the morning round, but this lead was cut to 3 up in the afternoon. Macfarlane's cards were 73 and 77; Pye had 77 and 80; Hobens, 80 and 74, and Auchterlonie, 80 and 81.

Miss Wagner and Mrs. Mills Win.

In an exhibition doubles match at the Elmora Country Club, in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Fannie Goddard and Miss Gibbon Goddard in three sets, 3—6, 6—0, 6—0.

ASSAILS 'PURITANS' SUNDAY

Dr. Fitch Says Working People Have Right to Recreation.

The two misfortunes which have overtaken Christianity since its inception have been the "oversentimentalizing" of Jesus and an erroneous Puritanical conception of Christ's doctrines, Dr. Albert Parker Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary, told the congregation of the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, in his sermon on "Our World of Shams," yesterday morning.

The general conception of Christ as a "sweet, tender, passionateless" being is wrong, and the Puritanical interpretation of His teachings is fallacious, declared Dr. Fitch. Christ, he said, was a virile character and His doctrines were reasonable and just.

"Take this matter of Sabbath observance," said Dr. Fitch. "We do not want twentieth century Americans to keep it as Puritans, surely. The day should be kept for what it represents. Behind Sunday is an immense sanction, not the sanction of books or codes, but the sanction of the needs of humanity. Men need one day in which to look for higher, cultivating things, that they cannot find in the other six days."

The preacher described the working conditions and the limited opportunity for recreation during week days of factory hands and lesser office and store employes.

"They have the right, the very sanction of God, to get something of recreation and relaxation beside worshipping on Sunday," Dr. Fitch went on. "We who are better circumstanced have to keep Sunday in other ways. It is wrong to say that all must keep Sunday in the same way. When we let men keep the Sabbath in their own way we are divorcing ourselves from sham.

"As long as the Christian Church is alive it will be fluid. As long as there is thought in it, it changes," Dr. Fitch continued.

"We fear public opinion. We want the outside to appear all right. Very few people have the courage to face their own motives. We seem to care only for petty things. We don't seem to want to change the causes of poverty or economical injustice or class distinction. All we care about is alleviating the top of these things. We certainly do not want to give much money to change the cause of these things."

KEENAN AT THE RIALTO.

Ever the Old Southern Gentleman in the Movies.

Every movie actor has his habits, and Charlie Chaplin does not fall down oftener than Frank Keenan stands in front of a white-pillared Virginian home and makes gestures indicating old Southern blood. He is doing it now in a picture called "Honor Thy Name," this week's major attraction at the Rialto. Mr. Keenan is skillfully abetted by the sumptuous Louise Glaum and by Charles Ray. There are few actors for the screen so good as young Mr. Ray. After seeing his work you get all ready to say that it is those who have had no great experience in the theatre who do best in the movies when you drop in at the Strand and see an exceptionally telling performance by veteran Theodore Roberts. This is in a minor part, but it quite eclipses the rest of the company, including the star, Mae Murray.

For Miss Murray is this week's star at the Strand. Like all the other absentees from the Follies, she has to be in New York in the Summer if it is only in the shadow. Ed Wynn, for instance, is the star at the Winter Garden, George White and Lucile Cavanagh are dancing madly at the Palace, and Leon Errol is at the New Brighton this week. They may be missing from the Follies, but they are not missing from New York.

Another Dixie film is "The Tortured Heart, with Virginia Pearson at the Academy of Music, while Davy Crockett is impersonated by Dustin Farnum on the screen at the Broadway.

BENEFIT FOR ACTORS' CLUB.

Goodhearted Thespian Society Gives Show at the Astor Theatre.

The Goodhearted Thespian Society, a comparatively new club of actors and other theatrical persons, gave an entertainment last night in the Astor Theatre for the benefit of their clubhouse fund. About a month ago the organization opened a new clubhouse at Freeport, L. I., called the Lighthouse because of its proximity to the water and the fact that a structure resembling a lighthouse forms a tower at one end of the building.

Scenes incident to the dedication of the club, in which some well-known theatrical folk took part, were shown at the beginning of the program in moving pictures. Victor Moore explained the pictures in bright patter, and afterward Tommy Gray announced many players from the vaudeville and legitimate stage, who contributed their bits to the program.

Exhibition Buildings in Bronx.

The work of constructing the buildings for the new permanent exposition that will be opened on the William Waldorf Astor property, at 177th Street and the Bronx River, next year, will be begun Aug. 1. The Bronx International Exposition has been chosen as the name of the exposition because so many applications have been received for space for exhibits from foreign countries. Exhibits of the French, Italian, and other Governments that were a part of the Panama-Pacific and the San Diego Expositions will be placed in the Bronx show.

Thanhouser Films on Pathe Program

By an arrangement consummated last week the Thanhouser Film Corporation will release two five-reel feature pictures on the Pathé program, beginning next month. The Thanhouser company for a number of years has been affiliated with the Mutual Film Corporation, and for some time past in film circles there had been rumors of a change.

Charges Japanese Stabbed Him.

Ernest Gibbs, 25 years old, a sailor on the steamship Caribbean King, lying at the foot of Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., was taken to the Smith Infirmary Hospital, New Brighton, last night, suffering from two stab wounds in the back of his head. His condition is said to be serious. Yonseda Natize, 27 years old, a Japannese sailor on the same steamship, was charged with having done the stabbling.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Margaret Nybloc arrived yesterday from London, where she went to play her original role of Mag Duncan in "Kitty MacKay." She will begin rehearsals shortly in "Hobson's Choice," in which she will be seen in the role of Maggie Hobson on tour the coming season.

Wallis Clark, who played the Judge in "Justice," returned Saturday from a flying trip to Los Angeles, where he spent a week posing for a movie version of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." He will have a role in St. John Ervine's "Jane Clegg," which will be produced in Stamford next Monday night.

"The Flame" is the title Richard Walton Tully has given his new play to be produced Labor Day at the Lyric. Rehearsals will be begun today with a cast that includes William Courtleigh, John Cope, Violet Heming, Peggy O'Neil, Robert Paton Gibbs, Richard Gordon, Albert Tavernier, Byron Russell, Dean Raymond, Helen Bell, David Fuller, George Hall, Lillian Hammond, and Albert Billings.

H. M. Harwood's comedy, "Please Help Emily," in which Ann Murdock will be starred the coming season, will be placed in rehearsal today. Miss Murdock will have the role played by Gladys Cooper when the play was first done in London last season. Charles Cherry will play Charles Hawtrey's part, and other principals will be Ferdinand Gottschalk, Jeffreys Lewis, Maud Milton, John Harwood, Kenyon Musgrave, Harry Ashford, Curtis Cooksey, Viola Leach, Alice Hale, and Anton Ascher.

Edward Clark's new farce comedy, "Coat Tales," will be given its first performance at the Nixon Theatre, Atlantic City, next Monday night preparatory to its metropolitan presentation the following Monday at the Cort. Tom Wise, Louise Dresser, Margaret Greene, and Maude Hanafrod will head the cast.

Augusta Dean will assume an important role in "The Passing Show of 1916," at the Winter Garden tonight.

Bert Williams will introduce two new songs in Ziegfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam tonight.

MANY STATES KEEP VITAL STATISTICS

Prior to 1900 Record of Deaths Was Not Compiled by Census Bureau.

BIRTHS SINCE 1915 ONLY

United States Is Behind Other Countries in Preserving These Important Records.

State and municipal authorities throughout the country have shown an increased interest in the collection of vital statistics in recent years that is very gratifying, according to a paper on "The Federal Registration Service of the United States: Its Development, Problems, and Defects," just issued by Director Sam L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce. He announces that it was prepared by Cressy L. Wilbur, M. D., formerly Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics of the bureau and now Director of Vital Statistics, New York State Department of Health.

The United States has lagged far behind the more progressive foreign countries in keeping reliable records of births, deaths, and sickness. The importance of such record has long been emphasized by leading medical authorities, although laymen have little appreciated the extent to which they may be used as aids in sanitation and the safeguarding of health. Dr. Wilbur says:

"The history of the registration of vital statistics in the United States has been that of a most valuable and necessary institution of modern society neglected amid more or less pioneer and primitive conditions. There was little thought of making permanent records of individuals in the rapid march of civilization across the continent.

Records Are Important.

"As people come into closer contact in our crowded communities, vital records are of increasing importance to protect the rights and insure the privileges of the individual. Schools are overcrowded; child labor must be prevented; widows with minor children receive pensions from the State—perhaps old age pensions are coming; in a multitude of ways the State is entering into the daily life of the people and requiring records of births and marriages and deaths for the interest of the individual."

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted no country in the world had provided for registration of births and deaths as a governmental function, and deaths in New York are for 1804, while Massachusetts in 1842 passed its first State registration law of modern type.

Birth and death statistics, based on information gathered by the census enumerators had been compiled and published at each decennial census, beginning with that for 1850, but it was not until 1880 that any data collected were obtained from registration records.

The annual collection of death statistics from the registration area was begun in 1900, and it has been added to from year to year until it now embraces twenty-six States, representing 44 per cent. of the land area and 70 per cent. of the population of the country.

"In respect to registration of births," says the Director of the Census, "far less progress has been made. Because of the unsatisfactory character or the lax enforcement of birth registration laws in many States it was not until 1915 that the Census Bureau inaugurated the annual collection of birth statistics from an area comprising the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia. This area, although it represents barely 10 per cent. of the territorial extent of Continental United States, has a population of approximately 31,650,000, or 31 per cent. of the total of the country.

Progress Is Being Made.

"The difficulty in obtaining proper registration of vital statistics is not in most cases due so much to absolute lack of legislative provision for registration as to the inadequacy of the laws or the failure to enforce them. Much progress, however, has been made in recent years. In 1900 no two States employed uniform blanks for recording either deaths or births; but at present what is known as the standard death certificate has been adopted or approved by States representing nearly 93 per cent., and the standard birth certificate by States representing approximately 85 per cent. of the total population of the country."

Director Rogers says those who view with apprehension the decline in the American birth rate may take comfort from the fact that the births in this country are still far in excess of the deaths. The population of the United States shows a healthy increase from year to year.

HELD FOR KICKING WOMAN.

Man on Crowded Car Said to Have Resented Effort to Get Aboard.

Philip Gringelio, 26 years old, of 2,256 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, accused of kicking a woman in the mouth, was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station last night.

Mrs. Mary Tenchion of 4,121 Third Avenue, the Bronx, had spent the afternoon at Pelham Bay Park. The cars were crowded when she started for home. As she attempted to board a surface car, Gringelio, the police say, kicked her in the mouth to force her off. She refused medical attention.

Detectives Massie and Haegeney, who say they saw the assault, arrested Gringello.

CITY BREVITIES.

It was announced yesterday that the French liner Touraine would sail at 6 P. M. today for Bordeaux, instead of 3 P. M. as had been erroneously announced.

The Rev. Mesrob Sahagian, 48 years old, an Armenian, of 468 Fourth Avenue, was taken to Bellevue for observation yesterday at the request of his son, who said his father had been acting queerly.

Herman Warschaw, 48 years old, of 58 East 103d Street, was taken to Lebanon Hospital yesterday with a fractured skull, received when his surrey collided with a pillar of the elevated road at 130th Street and Third Avenue. In the vehicle with Warschaw were his three children and two friends none of whom was hurt.

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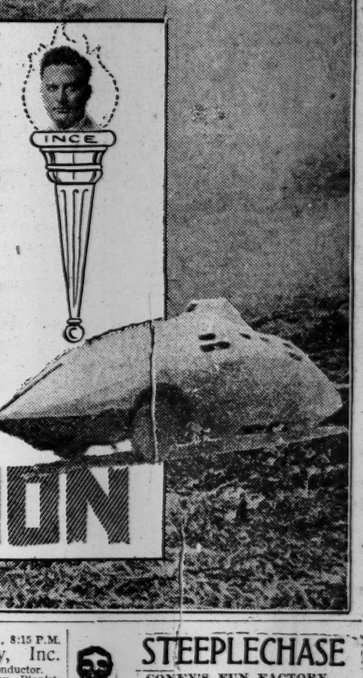

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

LAW FOR SUBMARINES.

The German Ambassador thinks that because the Deutschland has been decided to be a merchantman therefore she is entitled to the same treatment as other merchantmen, including the right to be visited and searched before being treated summarily as a warship or prize. It is a case under international law, and is a case of what the lawyers call "first impression." That is, it is a case which never has happened before, and respecting which the law must be settled without reference to any code.

International law is common law, deduced from the customs of nations. It is based on acts which have been done and decisions which have been rendered upon them, and becomes law only upon acceptance by common consent. It is not possible for the lawyers to befog the issue by reference to conflicting precedents. There are none. They must be made by applying old principles to the new case, and every nation will have a voice in making the law. Not until the Deutschland gets into court will there be any authority regarding her status or the legality of her acts. Diplomats dispute about the law. Judges declare the law. They do so by looking into the reason of the case, not into their consciences, or their sense of loyalty. What is the "reason" regarding the status of this submersible boat as a cargo carrier?

She comes with a cargo of goods we want very much. That should not obscure our reasoning about the matter. She might come with a different cargo and might seek to land it in circumstances difficult for us to control its landing. It has been denied that there were diamonds in her cargo. But it is clear that she or another of her class might arrive under conditions of peace with a cargo seeking to evade our customs, and capable of evading them almost beyond our prevention. This submarine arrives on an errand of peace, but another of any nation might arrive under conditions of war, on a hostile errand against our ports or warships. Thus we have suppositious cases of a bribe to our interests, and of a threat to our laws in peace and to our safety in war. This suggests caution in following the German lead that there is only a single class of merchantman, and that the same law applies to all. The contrary suggestion here made is a strictly American view, the view which it is proper we should take in considering our policy as a neutral, inclining neither to England nor to Germany. The international view would be found only by a comparison of the views of all nations, both in peace and war, of neutrals and belligerents alike.

On such a broader view what should be the status of submarines? Should they enjoy the same freedom of the seas as belongs to other traders? It has been decided that they ought not to have unlimited rights as warships, and thus one step has been taken toward limiting their rights as merchantmen. Can it be said that the Deutschland has demonstrated such commercial utility that the restriction upon the activity of her class would be an irreparable loss to the world? Is it not rather true that the world has more to gain by controlling the activities of submarines than by giving them the freedom of the seas which they have such capacity and adaptability for abusing? Would it not be to the advantage of the world that in war the submarines should be restricted to coast defense, and that in trade they should be forbidden unless licensed somewhat upon analogy with the carrying of concealed weapons? There exists no legislature which can pass such laws. If there are to be enough submarines to have any effect upon affairs the laws upon the subject will be found by punishing those that offend the basic principles of right.

Perhaps the British will sink a submarine merchantman upon suspicion, and then the question will arise whether that is murder or justifiable homicide. That might come to a decision in a British court. Conditions can be imagined in which the question might arise in the case of an American passenger in an American court. As the case stands there is nothing in the German practice with submarine warships to incline the world to favor German submarine merchantmen. It is clever of the Germans to reverse themselves, and to rely upon the law which they have outraged. The German point of view is entitled to consideration, but not to adoption without thought. The capacity of the submarine seems greater for evil than for good, either in peace or war, and the world is likely to be more advantaged by strictness than by liberality. If submarines were the sole possession of any nation they might be a deciding factor of strength for war or commerce which no one nation ought to have. Their possession by all nations is no more an advantage to any than the prohibition of possession to all would be an injury to any. Equality might be preserved alike by prohibition to all or by permission to all. It would seem that there are resources of civilization of the man-killing sort enough without further addition, at least until there is a demonstration of utility as well as of skill in construction and daring in navigation. Those national and personal qualities are cordially admitted and admired even while the service to Germany or to the world is questioned.

CASTRO'S EXCLUSION.

The exclusion of CIPRIANO CASTRO from entrance to the United States in 1916 may have no greater warrant than the frustrated attempt to exclude him in 1913, if as great. In the intervening years he has not been conspicuously engaged in the revolutionary business. In 1913 his case was brought up in the United States District Court, and the ruling of the Commissioner of Immigration was set aside on the ground that there was no evidence to justify the exclusion of the former Dictator of Venezuela. If new evidence has been discovered of his "moral turpitude," the action taken yesterday, under orders from Washington presumably, will be justified. But if CASTRO is to be released today or tomorrow, and permitted to do what he wills, what is to be gained? That CASTRO's own statement of his plans is perfectly coherent has nothing to do with the case. When the United States Government acts the people that Government represents like to believe that it acts with reason, that it is controlled solely by justice.

CASTRO has been a dangerous fellow in his time. His potentiality for mischief-making may not have been diminished. But he has no physical defect to justify his exclusion, and he has money enough to pay his way. He says he is going to Porto Rico, to dwell there peaceably. Perhaps the Government has reason to object to his residence in Porto Rico. Strong proof of "moral turpitude," however, will be necessary to justify the detention and exclusion of a man in 1916 who in 1913 was relieved of the charge of "moral turpitude" in one of our own courts. If there is a new revolution hatching in Venezuela and Washington knows about it, and has evidence that CASTRO is to take a hand in it, his exclusion from the United States is just, and his residence in Porto Rico would probably be barred. Let us hope that this is the case, and that the act of exclusion will not presently be shown to be another error of judgment.

NEW YORK OR NEW JERSEY?

Several cities of New Jersey have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission to be placed on terms of "equality" with New York City by receiving a freight differential in their favor. They think that rail rates to them should be less by the cost or carrying freight from New Jersey to the points around the harbor, that is to say, by the lighterage charge. Since it costs $25 more or less to lighter carload lots, the New Jersey cities think that business would be diverted to them if their freights were less by $25, or whatever the sum may be in different cases. From the New York point of view the only sort of equality is that which places the various parts of the harbor on the same terms. The lighterage charge was absorbed in the freight rate in order that the additional cost of transporting goods to the several islands about the harbor might not discriminate against them.

That principle is now sought frankly in behalf of New Jersey, which is not satisfied with its advantage in direct access to many railways without lighterage. If it were possible, no doubt New York would be glad to exchange the differential, or lighterage privilege, for the New Jersey privilege of direct access to nine railways, whereas New York is served directly by one, and that under conditions none the best. Inasmuch as the Interstate Commerce Commission has often sustained blanket rates, and at least one Commissioner has expressed a personal view favorable to the New York lighterage rate, the New York case may be thought proof against assault. Yet nothing should be taken for granted, and the interests of New York have taken prudent precautions to defend themselves. According to the New Jersey view, it has every advantage for commerce which New York lacks, and it is only the dullness of traders that allows them to be attracted to New York.

The New Jersey petition to the Commission sets up that the high rents, taxes, and insurance in New York, the deficiencies of its terminal facilities, which necessitate annually $50,000,000 drayage costs, and the necessary cost of lighterage have caused the port to develop along artificial lines, which are unscientific and uneconomic, and which should cause a reconsideration of the entire subject, a reorganization of the port accommodations. But New Jersey is not under the disabilities of New York. Its several railways run direct to its shores, and all the expenses in New York are less for New Jersey. What more would New Jersey have? Would it seem "natural" for New Jersey to hire the commerce to come there by taking away from others the terms of equality? It is true that there recently was congestion in the New York terminals. Was there none in New Jersey? And was the excuse for the New York congestion less than for New Jersey's?

The Commission has divided the continent into zones, each hundreds of miles wide. Into how many zones would New Jersey have the harbor area divided? Should there be one rate for New Jersey, another for Richmond Borough, another for Manhattan, another for Queens, another for Kings? If the port "blanket" is to be cut up into strips, will there not be a fine contest by each strip for advantage over the others? How could equality be produced with such nicety as becomes matters settled by law? If the present arrangement of a reasonable rate, fixed at a figure uniform to all, seems to New Jersey "uneconomic," what would it think about the economics of a concession to New Jersey such as it asks, to be followed by a cut by New York Central to or below the New Jersey rate, that to be cut again by New Jersey, and again by New York, until all the railways were cutting each other's throats?

New Jersey is asking for what regulation was designed to prevent, and what it is little likely to get. New Jersey has two alternatives: It may improve its attractions to commerce until they are perceptible to those who use and pay for them, or it may cease its separatist activities and share the cost as well as the advantages of that reconsideration of the entire subject which it wants to get unfairly. If New Jersey wishes to entice away New York's trade, nothing prevents. Or if New Jersey wishes to share New York's advantages, it can support those lawyers who are demanding that Manhattan facilities shall be provided for New Jersey at Manhattan's cost, at the same time that New Jersey is trying every other way to profit at New York's expense.

METCHNIKOFF.

If ELIE METCHNIKOFF could have survived, in full possession of his intellectual powers, for the 150 years which he believed that a human being should live if relieved of certain bacteria associated with senile decay, what might he not have accomplished in the cause of bacteriological science? But he has died at about the Psalmist's "age of man," before his discovery of the glycobacteria and the application of it had produced definite results. His indisputable achievements, however, were memorable. If the Bulgarian bacilli have not turned out to be the veritable elixir of life, they have assuredly proved a useful factor in the treatment of certain common ailments.

METCHNIKOFF's impulsive temperament and his fervid imagination served to give him a place in the public mind which workers in his special scientific field do not often obtain. But they served also to give him a false reputation. His theories about longevity were interesting, but no more important than his theories about marriage and divorce. As a bacteriologist he ranked fairly with VIRCHOW and PASTEUR; his theory of inflammation, formulated in 1882, was of no less value to the development of medical science than VIRCHOW's discovery of the leucocytes in the blood and PASTEUR's of the invading microbes. He was a student of extraordinary zeal and unfailing enthusiasm. He did not live to prove that cancer is caused by a microbe, a theory of FIBIGER which he accepted, and can be avoided by eating only cooked food, or to convince his fellow-scientists that their own investigations into the causes of that disease were misdirected. But his patient labors produced many good results, his example stimulated others to energetic work in bypaths of research which would otherwise have been neglected. He was a man of large vitality, and essentially a man of his own era, accorded many high honors while he lived. He will be remembered as a discoverer and a true benefactor of the human race as well as the propounder of startling though amiable theories.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The conference upon Post Office affairs between the two houses has reached decisions upon matters of importance. Respecting railway mail pay the arrangement is that the subject shall be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission for full consideration, but that meanwhile the House's plan for payment by space shall have a restricted trial upon selected lines.

The Senate last year refused to pass the Post Office Appropriation bill chiefly because of its dislike of the manner in which the House treated the railways. The House this year modified the Moon rider, but left the proposal in even a worse form. As a result the Senate has gone further in rebuking the House this year, but has allowed the House's plan to have a demonstration. Under the House's original plan the mails were to be carried upon a scale imposed upon the railways by the Post Office under penalty of fine and imprisonment. That is as though the Interstate Commerce Commission should fix a maximum rate and the shippers should fix the rate actually paid. The Post Office, of course, is a shipper, and the proposal of a penalty for refusal to carry the mails abolished the last shred of the theory that the mails were carried by contract. The services of the railways were to be requisitioned as though there were war between the railways and the Post Office, as in fact there has been, under the forms of peace.

It may be supposed that the action of the Senate was based upon the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission's statistician, M. O. LORENZ, who investigated and reported at the request of Chairman BOURNE. Mr. LORENZ rejected the idea of the Post Office that the mail pay should be adjusted below a commercial basis upon some "public utility" principle, and because it is in the nature of a by-product. The proposal that the railways should receive the cost of service plus 6 per cent. "profit" is not consistent with the solvency of the railways. To each dollar of operating expense the railways are compelled to add at least 25 cents for taxes, interest, and other charges, apart from dividends. If the Commission should take the view of its statistician, the railways would receive at least 10 per cent. increase.

The conference amended the bill in a manner of special interest to this city, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis by providing for the continuance of the postal tube service until March 4. Presumably by that time the Post Office Department will let the country know why it proposed through the House to substitute motor wagon service for the tubes. Four Congressional committees of inquiry had favored the tubes, when the Post Office instituted an inquiry of its own. There have been scandals about this inquiry, as developed by court proceedings, but why the Post Office disliked the tubes is conjectural. The motor service would give two deliveries an hour, the tubes 360. The motor service would be at nine miles an hour, if uninterrupted by street traffic; the tube service is at thirty miles an hour. There is about $8,000,000 invested in the tubes, which have been working with satisfaction since the time of Postmaster General WANAMAKER. There have been proposals of purchase of the tubes, which have been demonstrated at the risk and cost of private owners. Many trade associations of this city have supported the tube service.

PREPARED AT LAST.

We have crossed the watershed, and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment.—Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.

It will be two years next month since Great Britain went to war. Only now, after two years of defeat, is the watershed crossed, is victory beginning to flow in her direction—because of the improvement in her equipment. In other words, Great Britain begins to win as soon as she is prepared. She has been at war for two years, trying all the time to prepare herself for war, and only now is the great task done.

Will this impress the pacifist, who thinks, or rather says, that it is time enough to prepare when we are actually attacked? Not at all, for he is proof against much more convincing demonstrations. Any theory which is founded on the ignoring of facts, which begins with the ignoring of facts, is proof against any fact. But it may impress people who have listened to him and been swayed by his music.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Disgusted by Legal Measures.

A truly curious phenomenon presents itself in the fact that the most German of the Germans at home—the advocates of a ruthless and unlimited use of submarines as commerce-destroyers—are at odds with their more moderate and cautious neighbors as to the importance of the Deutschland's achievement as a blockade runner.

The party for whom Count VON REVENTLOW is an eager and voluble representative and spokesman insist, according to the dispatches from Berlin, that Captain KOENIG's exploit was of no particular benefit to Germany, and of no particular injury to Great Britain. In short, they are talking and writing about the voyage of the Deutschland much the same as the British themselves do, though, of course, for reasons widely dissimilar.

The followers of VON TIRPITZ refuse to be impressed by a revelation of the possibility that something can be accomplished otherwise than by "frightfulness." They glower at the success of measures peaceable and legal because thereby is thrown a new sort of discredit on their own vehemently urged policy of pushing to its extreme the doctrine of military necessity.

Apparently they would be glad to hear that the allied cruisers had sunk the merchantman submersible, with her crew and cargo, for that would be bad news for the Imperial Chancellor, and prove him wrong in permitting the undersea boats to be diverted from their predestinate mission of slaughter!

This is a queer situation, and not without its amusing features.

When War Should Be Wanted.

A valued contributor of verse to THE TIMES recently sent it a poem of an excellence that made its immediate acceptance and publication a pleasure. In one line, however, the poem expressed a view of war that laid the author open to suspicion of inclining—or declining—toward pacifism. As a result, there was appended to the verses an editorial note intimating disapproval of that particular line as it stood.

Now writeth the poet again, anent that same note, and in a good-natured way, too, not a little surprising, poets, as was long ago observed and recorded, being an irritable folk and prone to rages. This one denied, with proof, the imputation of pacifism, but gently insisted that to wish there might never be another world war did not convict the wisher of following the cult of peace at any price.

The contention is sound—the conclusion does not come inevitably from the premise. In one sense, everybody, not insane or criminal, hopes, earnestly and sincerely, that this may be the last of world wars—of war itself, for that matter. But to want a never-broken peace is one thing, to expect it is quite another. Whoever believes, or even fears, that occasion may again arise for defending by force of arms the sacred rights and legitimate interests of any nation or group of nations against the aggressive might of any other nation or group of nations, is careful, therefore, when talking or writing about war, to keep that possibility in mind.

A world war, or any war, is indeed dreadful; far more dreadful would it be if ever the time should come when such a leap at the throat of civilization as was seen two years ago did not arouse to instant, determined, and effective action a great multitude of men ready to risk their lives, and if necessary to lose them, on the field of battle. So, if unqualified and unconditioned, a wish that there may never be another world war is a wish that none but a pacifist at this time would make. It ignores the more desperate ills for which war is a desperate remedy, but as yet the only one, in contingencies which, we all know only too well, may still arise.

The pacifists differ from the rest of us in that they deny the knowledge.

Admirable Advice to Soldiers.

Major Gen. O'RYAN's proclamation or order to the New York militiamen recalls, and is worthy to stand beside, that which Lord KITCHENER addressed to the British troops when the first of them started for France. In the one case, as in the other, the advice is given in the peremptory tone befitting a military command, but in both there is an underlying appeal to the recognized intelligence of those who receive the counsel, and that is something rather new in communications between commanding officers and privates.

Like Lord KITCHENER, General O'RYAN does not disdain to give the reasons for his orders, and he, too, like his great exemplar, puts first and most emphatically the duty of sobriety owed by the soldier to his country and to himself. The miserable calumniators of their betters who have recently had the insolence to describe the military training camps as schools for the production of drunkards, libertines, and bloodthirsty ruffians, would be shamed, if they were not shameless, when they read what men whom they denounce as militarists prescribe, and announce the intention, if necessary, to enforce, as the standards of soldierly conduct.

With the stern exhortation in this order to abstinence from alcohol in all its forms goes the commendation of cleanliness as that quality is understood by the army surgeon, who is a sanitarian first and a doctor second. That, too, is distinctly modern—as modern as is the magnificent probability that the soldier who escapes what used to be about the least of his dangers—the bullets of the enemy—will come back from the wars not only safe and sound, but physically, mentally, and morally a better man than when he went away. The soldier of today, indeed, is considerably less likely to die of disease in the field or the camp than he was to meet the same fate when a civilian at home.

In the army preventive medicine is allowed to use its wonderful resources and exercise just authority to a degree that is not yet permitted in our cities and towns and is almost unthought of in our villages. The result is health and strength, and everywhere, except in battle, safety.

BACKYARD PLAYGROUNDS.

Suggestion for Giving Children Benefit of Areas Behind Houses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is one thing that distresses the readers of the New York newspapers more than another it is the terrible toll of child life that is monthly taken in the streets by vehicles of every kind, chiefly motors. And now I wish to propose a remedy, of which I have long had the idea. I have often wondered whether those who have planned the streets of New York ever realized the enormous amount of land that is there wasted in back areas. One may look out of a back window up and down the block anywhere and see a dismal row of high board fences, each of which incloses a back yard occupied solely by the clotheslines. These back yards are very rarely turned into little gardens, as they might be, where both fruit and flowers would grow if they had the chance. And the dwellers in the back rooms have always before their eyes the monotonous row of board fences, besides the back walls of the opposite houses.

Now, the remedy I would suggest is this: We will take as a sample one city block anywhere within the residence limits, whether up or down town. We will suppose that all the owners of the several properties there included would agree to tear down all the board partitions between them, turning the individual areas into one large plot covered with grass, crossed with gravel or concrete walks, ornamented with flowering shrubs and shade trees, where the children of the tenants could have a safe and pleasant playground. Would it not be an immense blessing to the little people and a huge relief to anxious mothers and worried nurses? The backs of the houses on this block could be fitted with open galleries provided with stanchions to hold wire lines to accommodate the weekly wash, so that there would be no danger of theft to the clothes whether by day or night.

LAURA FAY SMITH.
Lynchburg, Va., July 9, 1916.

REPRIEVED.

Midnight, and silence in the ward,
Save the low whirring of the tireless fans,
Outside whose whirling circles
Waited the torments of remorseless heat. . . .
Soft through the night it came,
The little call:
"Sister, come out, come out to me—
Ah, hasten, hasten thee, I may not wait!"
And I leaped out—out from the window high,
Breasting the air as swimmers cleave the waves.
So from the window-sill I flew!
Slowly and easily I sped along,
Not far above the earth, but just enough
To clear the walls of gardens—
The close packed roof-trees of the heavy-souled
Who cannot raise themselves. . . .
Alas! my soul was not yet light enough;
I tired—each time o'er-topped the walls
With greater effort—till at last
I stopped and flew no more.
Yet still above me, far away, I heard
My brother calling, calling me. . . .
* * *
Dawn broke, and with it came the rain;
The droning fans died down.
To right, to left, my comrades had paid toll.
But I, away night-riding with the wind,
For once had cheated Death, who, on his round,
Had failed to make a note of me.

ETHEL WOLFF.

FOR ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

A Plea for Aid in Helping Them to Become Self-Supporting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very interesting letter dated Van, Turkey in Asia, April 21, has just been received by us from Mr. Gracey, lately one of our colleagues in Turkey, and now attached with Dr. Macallum, late of Marash, to the American committee assisting in the repatriation of the Armenian refugees to the conquered districts of Turkey. He tells us that the kind-hearted Russian Governor in Van is assisting him and his colleagues to the best of his ability. The General in command, however, desires them—for military reasons—to buy the necessary oxen, seed, grain, &c., in Persia, and Dr. Wilson, Chairman of the committee, and a colleague are now in Khoi on this errand. About 100 men are employed on relief work in Van, of which the need is very imperative, and the cleaning of the city will give employment to yet a large number, thus solving a part of the great problem by making a portion at least of the people self-supporting.

With reference to the condition of the city, I cannot do better than quote Mr. Gracey's own words:

> I plan to leave here for the villages tomorrow to distribute the first 120 oxen and some barley seed. Dr. Macallum will remain here to look after the supplies, while I go the round of the villages on horseback. We are hoping to begin some time next week to clean up this city for its 80,000 inhabitants. Over 800 houses and 500 small shops have been burned down or else the woodwork gutted out. The place is in an extremely filthy condition, and may become a hotbed of disease to our emaciated people.
>
> This, and trying to rehouse our people in some small way, will require tremendous effort and capital. You, I know, dear friends, will come to our help in this way in the present as you have always done in the past. We plan to start chicken farms and teach the people how to look after them—also pigs. And with starting up the workmen all grades of people will be helped.

I like the way Mr. Gracey speaks of "our people." He, in common with all who have assisted them, has a protective, parental regard for them, and longs for their well-being. And so it will be seen that yet another enemy to the peace of these poor Armenians is threatened, but this time—God be thanked—it can be overcome by determined will and organization, and these our two friends possess in abundance. A third factor is also imperative—money, whereby the sordid, unhygienic present conditions may be turned into healthy and cleanly ones.

There is complete security from Turks and Kurds in these districts, and we may hope that in the not far distant future, with the help that sympathy and unselfishness and devotion will bring, these much-tried people may see their homes restored and smiling fields and gardens giving of their abundance, to atone in some small degree for the sorrows and bereavement and sufferings of the past. There could be no better way of using money, and the smallest amount will find its goal and contribute to the general good. We plead, therefore, once again with the generous public, which has always responded to our calls so graciously, to come to our help in this good work. Remittances in aid of our fund should be addressed to E. Wright Brooks, Esq., Honorable Treasurer Friends of Armenia, 47 Victoria Street, London, S. W. Checks and postal orders should be crossed, "London County and Westminster Bank."

Mrs. MARY HICKSON,
Honorable Secretary Friends of Armenia.
London, June 10, 1916.

Practical Value of Aeroplanes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read Admiral Peary's letter about the present condition of aviation in this country. It is only on the battlefield where life counts for little that there has been any development worth while. If the aeroplanes could be safely used in cross-country flights they would be of great value. But, alas! we have come to learn that aeroplaning is about the quickest way to sacrifice the best and bravest of the human race without any corresponding benefit to the community. And in the case of war they can only be advantageously used when the armies are spread over a plain, or where there are large bodies of water to enable them to land safely. In the mountains of Mexico, where bandits hide, 10,000 aeroplanes would be of less value than a hundred well-trained Indian scouts. To be generally useful and safe aeroplanes should have greater stability and more speed, and be capable of rising and alighting vertically, and should be equipped with at least three reliable engines, any one of which could raise or lower the machine at will vertically from a stationary position; the spread of wings should not exceed thirty feet and the aeroplane should be able to carry a gross weight of three tons at least.

If Admiral Peary, the Aero Club, Lord Montagu, and the members of the British Parliament would investigate this matter and force the scientists to acknowledge that Newton was mistaken in his assertion that the attraction of the earth is the cause of weight, then inventors would soon find a way of constructing such a machine as I have above indicated. Then there would be no need for the aeroplane interest to encourage war to enable them to dispose of their product.

ROBERT STEVENSON, C. E.
New York, July 10, 1916.

Aeroplanes for the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a result of our trouble with Mexico the lesson of unpreparedness must surely have been brought home to the people of this country. It must be admitted that we were not prepared when the call arrived, and if it had been a first-class power, instead of Mexico, that was embroiling us in trouble, the consequences would have been too terrible to imagine. In no way has our weakness been more forcibly demonstrated than in the failure of our air corps, a most important and vitally necessary part of any army. The European war has clearly shown the tremendous value of the aeroplane in modern fighting, and yet the comparison of our aerial defense with that of any foreign nation would be ludicrous if it were not so serious and alarming.

Why should we be in this plight? The aircraft constructors have stated their willingness and ability to deliver machines at the rate of ten a day, in spite of their large European orders, and already a thousand men have volunteered to be trained as pilots. What good does this do, however, if the Government refuses to act? The Aero Club of America has asked for an appropriation of $29,000,000 for the immediate development of our air service, and the Senate Committee, on July 1, asked for less than half that amount. It is imperative that at least $25,000,000 be given over to this purpose at once if we want this very important branch of our military forces to be put into respectable condition.

H. S.
New York, July 11, 1916.

Respect for the National Anthem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in your columns says New Yorkers do not rise when the orchestra plays the "Marseillaise" * * * and they never fail to show their respect and love for our own "Star-Spangled Banner," "America," "Dixie," &c. If this is so, then it must have been the visiting teachers who, at the National Education Association meeting, walked out of the building talking and laughing when the orchestra struck up the national anthem and the director turned to the audience and motioned them to sing. I should say that two-thirds of those present paid absolutely no attention to the music and its significance. It made my blood boil to see such disrespect.

B. E. W.
New York, July 5, 1916.

Free Mail for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could not parcel post packages to the boys in the army be carried in the mails free of postage? The distance from this part of the country makes the present cost excessive. In many cases it exceeds the money value of articles which are very much needed for comfort in the field.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.
Melrose, Mass., July 15, 1916.

SYNDICALISM IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY.

Its Triumph in the Fight to Secure the Right to Strike—Probability of an Early Return to the Protocol Idea.

JOHN A. DYCHE,
Ex-Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

New York, July 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At last representatives of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association agree to enter into a conference with the union officials, with the understanding that the union concedes to the manufacturers complete liberty "to select their employés on the basis of efficiency" and the association concedes to the union the right to call a strike in any shop of the members of the association whenever, in the opinion of the union, such discharges have been "arbitrary and unjustifiable."

Both parties agree to fight each other on a question which they consider to be the most vital point at issue.

Such an "agreement" is quite novel and unknown in the field of American unionism. American unionism invariably insists upon what is known as the "closed shop," or the exclusive employment of union members, but does not interfere with the employer's right to discharge so long as the discharged employés are replaced by other union members.

How will it work, or will it work at all?

Before we are able to give an intelligent answer to this question, it is important to point out the causes which prompted the union to offer such a "solution" and the association to be so eager to accept it.

Immediately after the termination of the general strike of 1910, which culminated in the signing of the well-known protocol of peace, two distinct tendencies became noticeable in the ranks of the workers, the protocolistic and the syndicalistic tendencies.

The protocolists were headed by the old, experienced union officials, who were instrumental in building up the organization and in bringing the general strike to a successful conclusion. The syndicalists consisted mostly of young, inexperienced, newly arrived immigrants, who brought with them the revolutionary ideas from Russia for which some of them had been fighting there. The members of this group, some of them intelligent and forceful speakers, could not become reconciled to the protocol idea. The idea of their union officials co-operating with an association of capitalist employers, each trying to strengthen the other for the purpose of regulating the conditions of labor and maintaining union standards, was repugnant to their Socialist convictions. They accused the international officials of betraying the sacred principles of the "class war" and "class struggle." "Your protocol," they said, "has taken away from the worker the only weapon he possessed against the oppression of the capitalist employer, the weapon of the strike." "You are killing the 'Kampflust' among our people and have made them 'slaves of the protocol.'"

That this cry of "the right to strike" should find such a ready response among the masses of the workers in the cloak trade is easily explainable. The general strike of 1910 has effected considerable improvement in their condition. If everything is not as it should be, it is because the protocol allows no strikes. The international officials therefore became the "agents of the Manufacturers' Association," "tools of the bosses," and had to go.

A compromise administration came into power. But it is impossible to compromise with vital principles.

The new administration dared not follow the syndicalist tactics, for this would lead to the abrogation of the protocol and the precipitation of a general strike. At the same time it could not follow the methods of the old administration and take energetic measures against "stoppages" or shop strikes for fear of the syndicalists and the extreme Socialists, who had been instrumental in bringing them into power. It soon found itself between two fires—the disappointed syndicalists and the alarmed officials of the Manufacturers' Association. As a result of the compromising tactics of the international officials, the protocol was abrogated in the month of May of last year.

Through the intervention of Mayor Mitchel a new agreement was signed in August last. As soon as the new agreement came into operation the syndicalists were again up in arms. The cry of "treason" was again heard on all sides. "The international officials have again bartered away the right to strike." Shop strikes again became the order of the day. The union leaders became the butt of the revolutionary agitators. For a time the union could get no chief clerk to represent it before the association. The position of the union officials became desperate.

Here the Manufacturers' Association came to their rescue by refusing to abide by the decision of the Council of Conciliation, and thus repudiating the new agreement. The stupid blunder on the part of the Manufacturers' Association in precipitating the lockout has helped to raise still more the prestige of the officials in the eyes of the union members.

There is no reason to believe that by the signing of a new agreement, reached by arbitration or otherwise, the syndicalist will cease to be a factor in the situation, and the slogan of "the right to strike," accompanied by shop strikes, will become unknown. Already the revolutionists are grinding their teeth at the weakness of the union officials in acquiescing to arbitration.

It is apparent, therefore, that the proposition of "the right to strike" offered by the union leaders, with its ready acceptance on the part of the association as a basis for dealing with the discharge question, is not a mere lawyer's quibble. It is a desperate remedy for a desperate situation.

Henceforth it will be the interest of the Manufacturers' Association to defend the employer's right "to select his employés on the basis of efficiency" and of the union to strike against unjust and arbitrary discharges. Does this mean that we are going to have in this city a period of interminable strikes and lockouts? Not necessarily. I venture to predict that there will be fewer shop strikes than there were under the former agreements.

During the busy season we may expect very few, if any, shop strikes. The employers will then be reluctant to change their employés for fear of a strike. In the slack season the union will be equally afraid to exercise its right "to strike against arbitrary discharges." Single shop strikes are invariably costly undertakings.

There is no reason to believe that the cloak industry is going to be an exception to all other industries in which there exist an association and a union to fight each other. We are soon going to have a "black list" for the purpose of preventing the re-employment of "undesirable" workers and those who will participate in shop strikes.

The fear of being saddled with undesirable employés will compel the bigger manufacturers to diminish their plants and send their surplus work to the outside contractor or sub-contractor or buy their work from the smaller firms, which are growing lately like mushrooms. In the busy season instead of taking up new employés the manufacturer will try to rush his work through by working his inside employés unlimited hours of overtime.

The tendency to break up the larger shops and to distribute the trade among the smaller sweatshops, which has been noticeable since the union became committed to the doctrine of "the right of the worker to his job," will become stronger than ever. The price of labor and union standards will become lower than ever, for it is a well-known fact that the smaller the shop the harder it is for the union to control it.

However, syndicalism is a force for evil only so long as it is propagated by the sincere fanatic and unscrupulous demagogue. Once it is applied to practice, its fallacy becomes apparent.

It will not be long before the revolutionary ideas will become bankrupt, and the "class strugglers" will have to look for another field for their activities.

When constructive unionism and responsible leadership will become possible, then all the present so-called vital and irreconcilable differences between the union and the association will disappear, and the protocol idea, the idea of the co-operation between the organized workers and employers, will be re-established even without the help of disinterested and well-meaning outsiders.

JOHN A. DYCHE.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

Their Possible Co-operation to Maintain Peace in the Far East.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Aug. 16, 1914, I sent an open telegram to Governor Hiram Johnson of California, in which I called attention to the danger American interests in the Pacific were exposed to because of the entrance of Japan, at the request of England, into the world war. At the time I was roundly abused for doing so.

I did not know at the time I sent the telegram that the United States, without helping itself, would permit, step by step, Japanese aggression until the land of the Mikado should become complete master of the Pacific. Judging from the article in THE TIMES entitled "Japan in the Pacific," it seems that the situation against which I warned has become a fact. Japan, after seizing most of the German colonies, took further advantage of all the circumstances and practically eliminated the American influence in the Far East.

THE TIMES hints that if Germany would but reform politically she might be permitted to help restore the equilibrium in the Pacific. This means that in the opinion of THE TIMES Germany could, under certain conditions, co-operate with the United States to this end.

Perhaps it will interest you to learn that Japan is also not unwilling after the war to co-operate with Germany to maintain the peace in the Far East. Some of her publicists point out that, after having established the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, Japan has not engaged in any other hostile act against Germany. True, they say she has sold arms and ammunition to Russia, but she has done so only as a commercial proposition, just as the United States has sold arms and ammunition in enormous quantities to the Allies. They further state that Japan did not send any troops to the assistance of the Allies, and refused permission to volunteers, whereas, on the other hand, a whole army corps of American volunteers is fighting Germany on the west front. Neither, they also assert, has the Japanese press abused Germany as the American press has done, nor does Japan insist on a political reformation in Germany. Japan today, according to these publicists, harbors no ill-feeling against Germany, but, on the other hand, admires the plucky and skillful fight she is making, being firmly convinced that Germany will be the victor in the war. It seems, after all, that Germany is worth something as a friend.

I must emphasize that I only want to state the viewpoint of some quarters in Japan and not my own. The ones to blame for the deplorable situation are the English statesmen who, in their blind German hatred, have ruined the influence of the white race in the Far East.

HEINRICH CHARLES,
Secretary German-American Chamber of Commerce.
New York, July 10, 1916.

AFFAIRS OF THE ARMY.

An Opinion That They Should Not Be in Civilian Hands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the activity of politicians holding big and little offices interfering with the efforts of the regular army officers to give us an effective force, I feel that, notwithstanding your strong editorials, it would not be amiss to call attention to an excerpt from Lord Roberts's introduction to the life of Stonewall Jackson, by Henderson, in which he says:

> To hand over to civilians the administration and organization of the army, whether in peace or in war, or to allow them to interfere in the selection of officers for command or promotion, is most injurious to efficiency; while, during war, to allow them, no matter how high their political capacity, to dictate to commanders in the field any line of conduct, after the army has once received its commission, is simply to insure disaster.

The record of the militia mobilization, notwithstanding the splendid efforts of some militia officers, notably Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff and Major Gen. Cole of Massachusetts, shows that history respecting militia is repeating itself, and that the above quotation has particular significance.

S. STANWOOD MENKEN,
Chairman Executive Committee The National Security League.
New York, July 15, 1916.

The Fish Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been a hue and cry, and justly so, about the sharks killing so many men and boys, but I have failed to see any article protesting against the inaction which is primarily responsible for the scarc

FINDS $840 A YEAR A FAMILY MINIMUM

Director Tirrell of Bureau of Standards Studies Payroll of City Employes.

WANTS NONE TO GET LESS

But His Report to Estimate Board Points Out Some Municipal Salaries as Too Large.

An unskilled laborer's family of five persons cannot maintain a standard of living consistent with American ideas on wages that fall below $840 a year, according to George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Standards, who has just prepared an exhaustive study of proposed standard specifications covering duties, titles, compensation, and qualifications of city employes. The study is in the form of a final draft and embodies such changes as have been indicated by more than a year of current practical application. The Board of Estimate will hold public hearings on the specifications.

As a practical application of his belief that a laborer's family of five could not live decently on less than $840 a year, Director Tirrell has recommended that no minimum rate below that figure be established for the rank and file of the Street Cleaning Department, for unskilled laborers, stablemen, hostlers, drivers, and other unskilled manual workers.

Director Tirrell also found that, excepting a relatively small number of places, the city service was not at present attractive to the best talent in professional life, business, universities, and schools. Advancement and promotion were slow, he said, and, it was generally believed, they were not based solely on merit. He said:

In the case of many positions, private employers do not regard experience in the City Government as a good recommendation. Many persons, particularly ambitious young men, do not think that as good experience can be gained in the city service under existing conditions of leadership and working standards as in private employment in which proper leadership and severe working standards are an economic necessity. It is the prevailing opinion outside of the City Government that the business of the city is not transacted as efficiently as the business of large private employers.

Many persons refuse to enter the city service because they do not wish to submit to civil service examinations for initial appointment or promotion. In many branches private business offers far greater opportunities for conspicuous material success than governmental employment. Great improvements have undoubtedly been made in the City Government in these respects, but the fact still remains that it is necessary to pay higher rates than those paid in the most progressive private employments if it is desired to attract and retain equally competent employes.

Hours, Vacations, &c., Better.

On the other hand, Director Tirrell has reached the conclusion that in a large number of employments in the city service hours of work, physical surroundings, and provisions for vacations and sick leave are more favorable than those found in private employment.

There were certain employments, particularly in the skilled trades, he said, in which the city was an unnecessarily generous employer, as those employments in which private corporations were paying inadequate salaries or taking advantage of unemployment and other market conditions the Bureau of Standards has recommended salaries considerably higher than private corporations paid. Regarding the establishment of a proper pension system, the report said:

There are at the present time separate pension funds for several groups of employes and a general pension provision under the so-called Grady law covering all employes other than those provided for under the special fund. The Grady law provides for retirement on account of disability at the end of thirty years of service. A number of the separate pension funds are bankrupt or actuarially unsound. The Commission on Pensions will ultimately prepare a plan which will undoubtedly confer greater benefits than now accrue to the average employe through the provisions of the Grady law. The present pension conditions and future pension plans of the city have been borne in mind in connection with the fixation of rates and conditions governing advancement throughout the service.

The report provided the various parts of the city service into groups and proposed salary specifications for each group. In dealing with the Commissioner group, the Bureau of Standardization made a number of recommendations, suggesting that instead of two Commissioners of Accounts at $5,000 each, one position should be abolished, allowing the remaining Commissioner to receive $6,000. Instead of three Assessors at $5,000 each, it was recommended that one Assessor at $5,100 perform the work, with the lawyer in the permanent competitive class, at about $3,000, to assist him.

The Department of Bridges was about to be merged into the Department of Plant and Structures, it was pointed out, with one Commissioner, receiving the present salary of $7,500. Should the Department of Bridges be merged with the Department of Docks and Ferries and both maintained under the title of the Department of Port and Terminal Facilities, the salary of the Commissionership, the report stated, should not be less than $9,000.

Urges New Election Board.

It was recommended that instead of a Board of Elections containing four Commissioners at $5,000 each there should be a board of three members at $4,500 each. Regarding the Department of Licenses, the Commissioner of which receives $7,500, it was stated that it was the opinion of a number of competent authorities that the department be abolished altogether and its functions distributed among various city departments, or that all of that inspection and issuances of licenses be centered in the Department of Licenses, these to include the Bureau of Weights and Measures, the licensing and permit functions, at present performed by the Mayor's office, the Finance Department, the Board of Aldermen, and other agencies, the department Commissioner receiving $6,000. Regarding the Park Department, which is presided over by one President and three Commissioners, the report stated:

Under the present arrangement the title of President of the Park Board has no particular significance. The President is merely the first among equals. Under a centralized organization of the Park Department it is suggested that the proper salary for the single Commissioner at the head would be $7,500. One or two deputies would be required at $5,100.

The Bureau of Standards said it thought $15,000 a year a large salary for a Corporation Counsel, taking into consideration the fact that he had a large number of highly paid assistants who performed practically all the difficult work of the department. It was said, a large salary was necessary in order to attract a lawyer of the highest standing to represent the city as legal adviser.

Regarding the Health Commissioner, who receives $7,500 a year, the bureau said that in order to attract a man of high professional standing and experience in hospital management, public health, and sanitary work a salary of at least $9,000 a year must be paid. It also suggests that the salary of the Police Commissioner be increased to $9,000. Concerning the Department of Public Charities, the Commissioner of which receives $7,500, the bureau finds it hard to deal with. It said:

To fill this position successfully involves the solution of many complex and pressing problems in administration and in the care of dependents in public and private institutions. Nine thousand dollars is not too high a salary to pay for the solution of the present administrative problems of the Department of Public Charities. Should the hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities be taken away from this department and placed in a single general department of hospitals, or in the Department of Health, the problem of the Commissioner of Public Charities would be greatly reduced. It is also suggested that the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, Health and Charities Departments be combined in a single Department of Social Service or Public Health. The salary of the Commissioner at the head of such a department should be at least $12,000.

The bureau report said there might be an argument for a higher salary for the Street Cleaning Commissioner, who receives $7,500, if the Bureaus of Street Cleaning in Queens and Richmond were added to the department. No necessity was seen for a raise of from $7,500 to $9,000 for the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

FOUR DROWNING ACCIDENTS

Negro Loses His Life in Sight of Crowds on Riverside Drive.

Several drownings were reported yesterday in and about the city, although none took place at any of the beaches, where there were almost the usual number of bathers in spite of the shark stories of the previous week.

Frank Kelly, 40 years old, superintendent of an apartment house at 501 West 214th Street, was drowned when he fell into the Harlem River at the foot of 213th Street, on the Manhattan shore. With another man, he was painting the side of a houseboat which was stuck on a mud bank. The mud shifted and the boat swayed to one side, throwing both of them into the water. Kelly leaves a wife and two small children.

Arthur Hanselman, 28 years old, of 16 Evemen Street, Newark, fell overboard from a launch in the Staten Island Sound, when the waves from a passing tug rocked the vessel. He could not swim and before the launch could return to his rescue he sank for the last time.

Robert Hopkins, 3 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkins of 431 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J., fell into a cistern across the street from his home and was drowned.

An unidentified negro about 30 years old fell into the Hudson River at 122d Street late yesterday afternoon and was drowned in full view of several hundred persons who crowded Riverside Drive at that point. Seeing him in the water, Frank McMahon of 514 West 148th Street, a reporter, tore off his coat and plunged in. Before he could reach him the negro went down, and his body was not recovered.

EDISON DENIES QUOTATION.

Favors Suffrage, but Says Women Don't Use Votes Rightly.

Thomas A. Edison, in a letter to the Data Department of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, denies a statement attributed to him by the Woman's Journal, a suffrage organ of Boston, and afterward circulated throughout the country.

Upon inquiries we were sent to Mr. Edison containing this statement, he wrote the following:

From the Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J., July 8.
Data Department, National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage:

Replying to your favor of the 28th ultimo, let me say I never made the statement that in woman suffrage States social and moral improvement were accelerated.

While I am in favor of woman suffrage I have noticed that in States where they have suffrage they have failed to use their votes to diminish saloons and to correct other abuses. Still, I believe that they should have the power to do so, because some day they will be sure to use it.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

SEES WARSPITE IN SERVICE.

Premier of Queensland Refutes German Rumor She Was Sunk.

T. J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, who has just arrived in New York on his way home to the Antipodes, said yesterday that during his stay in England he had had opportunities of seeing the fleet and the Australians at the western front, where he addressed his countrymen while the shells whistled overhead.

"One of the warships I saw," Mr. Ryan continued, "was the battle cruiser Warspite, which the Germans claim to have sunk. She was battle-scarred, but ready for another action with the enemy.

"I am greatly interested in developing trade between Australia and America. After the war there should be a great increase in exports of wool and meat from Queensland. At present there is no direct steamship line between San Francisco and Brisbane, the principal port, but if the Oceanic Steamship Company makes it a port of call a fine trade would be developed."

The Premier said he intended to go into the matter when he reaches San Francisco.

WHITMAN COMES TO CITY.

Will See Politicians and His Dentist—Not Going to Border.

Governor Whitman came to New York yesterday afternoon to remain until this evening. He has several engagements with friends and political leaders and also an appointment with his dentist. The Governor was met by George H. Glynn and went to the Hotel St. Regis.

In answer to a question as to whether he had any intention of going to the Mexican border, as had been intimated in the newspapers, Governor Whitman declared that he had no such intention "at present." He said he was keeping a close watch on the reports of conditions in camps in which are the New York State troops. Among those with whom the Governor will talk today is Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury.

Gotliffe-Harrison.

The marriage of Miss Edith Harrison, daughter of Mrs. Flora Harrison, of 2 East Ninety-seventh Street, to Arnold H. Gotliffe of this city, took place at noon yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Bertha Harrison, who acted as maid of honor, and Harry A. Gotliffe was his brother's best man.

Ocean Highways.

Among the passengers booked to leave today for Bordeaux on the Touraine are:

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Allen, Captain A. Barbinson, Miss Mary E. Cannon, Rawlins L. Cotenet, Captain E. Fortescue, W. F. Drysdale, E. H. Dimple, Miss Alice Gentie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huard, Mrs. C. W. Huntington, Clarence Johnson, H. R. Kirby, James O'Neill, Edouard Garet Servies, Harold J. Weston, George A. Waddington, Miss M. Long, C. L. Charles, Miss L. Millet, Miss Ida Millet.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Giuseppe Verdi from Genoa were:

Howard Phelps, Charles Morgan, the Rev. Paul Smith, the Rev. Joseph Williams, Lawrence Fritz Simon, the Rev. Joseph Harrington, the Rev. Joseph Burger, Ingalls Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sinclair, Miss Kate Nordwighan, Mrs. Elizabeth Promontius, George Carrol, Mrs. D. Bellini, Mrs. G. Cordero, A. Cordero.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

CASTRO IS EXCLUDED FROM U. S. AS IN 1913

Moral Turpitude, Is Finding of Immigration Special Board of Inquiry.

TO APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Failing There, Venezuelan Will Go to Courts—Prisoner on Ellis Island with His Wife.

General Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, was taken to Ellis Island yesterday morning with 186 immigrants from the Lamport & Holt liner Vauban, on which he arrived Saturday from Barbados. After a hearing lasting fifty minutes, before a special board of inquiry, he was excluded from the United States on the ground of moral turpitude. His wife, who accompanied him to the island, was excluded on the technical ground of being liable to become a public charge.

She was asked by the Immigration Inspector on the Vauban on Saturday afternoon if she would prefer to land and go to a hotel, but Mrs. Castro decided to go with her husband. In order that she might remain with him on the island some charge had to be preferred against her. The suite of two rooms and bath fitted up for the accommodation of the Commissioner of Immigration, which are plainly and comfortably furnished, on the upper floor of the main building, overlooking the harbor, have been given to General Castro and his wife.

After he had been informed that the special board of inquiry had ordered him to be excluded, General Castro gave an interview in Spanish to the reporters in his sitting room, and signed it after one of his Spanish friends had read the statement to him for approval. He did not show excitement over the verdict given against him, but was confident that he would be released from Ellis Island in time to sail for Porto Rico next Saturday on the steamship Coamo.

Will Never Come Here Again.

In his signed interview the ex-President of Venezuela said:

"I believed that my case was definitely adjudged in 1913, when I was here, and that it had been decided favorably to me by the court to which it was submitted; so much so that I traveled through several cities of the United States at that time, even to Washington, where I was on the day that Mr. Wilson was inaugurated as President.

"With this guarantee, in which I had perfect confidence, being the decision of a high court, I have come back to New York; but from my own impulse on myself the obligation of not coming back for the third time to annoy the authorities, who have made up their minds to close to me entrance to the United States.

"This is something for which I am really sorry, as I have taken good notice that I had always been well received by the American people. And this affair is more disagreeable to me since I do not understand how the same question can be submitted twice to the judgment of the courts.

"After the long interrogation to which I was submitted today before the special Board of Inquiry here, the same as when I was at Ellis Island before, I was notified by the board I was excluded and that I could appeal to the Secretary of Labor, which I shall do immediately. I repeat again that I would never have come to New York if there had been a direct steamship line from Trinidad to Porto Rico. Unluckily for me, no such line exists, and it was unavoidable for me to come here to get a steamship for Porto Rico, where I have my family and my interests."

Will Live in Porto Rico.

General Castro went on to say that he had no interest in politics and that if he had wished to start a revolution in Venezuela he could have done so much easier at Trinidad, which is only a short distance away, instead of coming to New York. He would have remained at Trinidad, but his doctor warned him to leave on account of malaria, which was prevalent there, and he decided to move to Porto Rico, where he has rented a house first with the family, he said, and returned to Trinidad, via St. Thomas, a long, uncomfortable trip, to fetch him.

If the Secretary of Labor refuses to grant his appeal to be allowed to land, the General said, he would employ Frank former counsel, George Gordon Battle, to take the matter again before the courts.

He occupies the rooms used by Prince Pignatelli and Marie Lloyd, the English actress, when they were detained at Ellis Island, and has freedom to walk about anywhere on the grounds. The rooms he occupied in January, 1913, were at the other end of the building.

Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Byron H. Uhl, who was present at the hearing but was not a member of the special Board of Inquiry, called on General Castro later in his rooms to inform him that he had the liberty of the island and that his comfort would be attended to in every way.

YOUTHS FAIL TO HIT TARGETS

Junior Campers at Plattsburg Fall Behind in Marksmanship.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 16.—The youngsters in the junior military training camp have fallen behind the record made by last month's seniors at the shooting ranges. The best that the Fourth Regiment could do was to qualify as marksmen or better only 40 per cent., as compared with 60 per cent. for the June campers.

J. M. Raymond, Jr., of 64 Blair Hall, Princeton, N. J., and T. L. McMurray of Marion, Ohio, were tied for high man at 231. Among those who qualified as sharpshooters were D. P. Parker of Jersey City, J. J. Basch of Patterson, R. Sewall of Oyster Bay, P. T. Gates of Montclair, L. Gately of Mamaroneck, and J. M. Bijur and J. M. Gouldon of New York. Company A led, with five experts, eighteen sharpshooters, and thirty-six marksmen. The fifth regiment will shoot this week.

The seniors will get to work tomorrow morning on combat formations. They also will go into some of the more complicated movements of close-order formations. The first battalion of the Sixth Regiment is to have battalion parade tomorrow afternoon on the post parade grounds.

Company 168, Coast Artillery, who have been instructors at the camp in Tobyhanna, Penn., arrived here today. They will help the other eight companies of coast artillery under Major Harrison Hall, in instruction work and as attendants in mess halls and in other places in camp.

Charles D. Hine, Secretary of the State Board of Education of Connecticut, is here to watch the operation of the camp, with a view to installing it in the Connecticut schools. General Samuel Sumner, retired, of Washington, arrived today for a visit.

Ex-Gov. Harmon for U. S. Senate.

James B. Hoylan of Dayton, who is active in Democratic politics in Southern Ohio, said yesterday at the Hotel Majestic that ex-Governor Judson Harmon would be the next Senator from Ohio, to succeed United States Senator Atlee Pomerene. It was the intention, he said, to appoint Senator Pomerene to the Federal Judgeship vacated by Supreme Court Justice Clarke, and this would pave the way for Harmon. The ex-Governor is a prominent lawyer in Cincinnati and receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

Cape Cod Canal Blocked.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 16.—The steam collier William Chisholm, heavily laden, sank while passing through Cape Cod Canal today, and as a result the canal was blocked.

Passenger steamers between Boston and New York which usually go through the canal were forced to go around the Cape tonight.

OPEN DOOR IN NO PERIL, SAYS AGENT OF CZAR

Russo-Japanese Compact Merely Protective and to Prevent German Plots, He Declares.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—An authorized representative of the Russian Government now here, and speaking for Emperor Nicholas, explained to The Associated Press today what he said was the real reason for the recent arrangement effected between Russia and Japan. He said:

"In view of certain misconstructions and misapprehensions that seem to have arisen in this country concerning the meaning and possible consequences of the agreement between Russia and Japan, it may be useful to explain that the Russian Government, in concluding the agreement, clearly made it understood that they had in view only a joint political action in China for the special purpose of protecting that country, as well as Russian and Japanese interests there, against German plots and intrigues and the undue development of German influence—so that the principle of the open door in China is in no way infringed or impaired by it."

This follows the lines of a recent statement to The Associated Press by Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Foreign Minister, at Tokio.

NEED COTTON IN FRANCE.

Appeal Made in Behalf of Large Number of Verdun Wounded.

The need of more cotton for use by the Red Cross Hospital units in France is set forth in a letter made public today by the Division of Civilian Relief, with headquarters at 280 Fourth Avenue. The letter was received by Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Secretary of the New York Chapter, American Red Cross, from Isabel Stevens Lathrop of the American Fund for French Wounded in Paris. It follows, in part:

Dear Mrs. Draper:

I cabled you a short time ago for cotton—when you could—and I have not had a moment in which to explain.

We have never had such demands on us for cotton and bandages, &c. The fighting at Verdun has been so fierce and so persistent that we have had a veritable house cleaning. If all the patient women who have been winding and winding these horrible little rolls could see their bandages going off to the very front they would be repaid.

The news is so good but attended with such a fearful loss of life that it makes one feel we are becoming callous that we can see these things day after day, and not sicken? I do not go to the hospitals any longer. I cannot.

Mme. — was here a few days ago, and as I begin with she always attempts to curtsey, which she insists is the homage she feels to the Americans who are here helping her country. She is, of course, in deepest mourning, but no other sign does she give of it. She is suffering. She has told us that her husband will not let her remain in Paris, as he did not wish to feel that there were any distractions near his work. When told that a son is killed he merely accepts the news—says nothing and goes on with eyes toward the end. They have now lost four sons, and the fifth is a prisoner.

Mme. — comes in occasionally when she can get away from Vitry-le-François. Her work and that of her daughter is heroic, and it is there we wish to send some of the cotton. Her daughter has now an ambulance right at the firing line and she told me that when a rush comes they have had to operate for forty-eight hours at a time without having time to clean an instrument or roll a bandage.

We now have appeals from more than fifty hospitals a week, and it is out of the question to fill them. It is gratifying to know that we have made good here.

And now Mexico. Your hands must be very full, and with so much to do. We are very grateful when you think of us.

With much gratitude, very sincerely yours, (Signed)

ISABEL STEVENS LATHROP.

WAR SAVINGS WEEK BEGUN.

British Urged to Invest Money to Help Finance the Conflict.

LONDON, July 16.—The week beginning today is regarded in this country as "War Savings Week," in which every citizen of the United Kingdom is expected to invest according to his means in the various forms provided by the Government for financing the war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, in a manifesto issued tonight urging the importance of the nation's efforts in this direction, says in referring to the present military operations in France:

"This is no battle of a day or two, but the beginning of a long, patient, and arduous offensive demanding from our soldiers heroic exertions and unimaginable sacrifices. Are we at home content to be mere spectators of this wonderful effort?"

Pointing to the necessity for the same patient and rigid self-denial on the part of the community, Mr. McKenna says:

"Extravagance and waste are treason in war time and indifference is a crime."

SAXONY DEMANDS A TARIFF.

Renewal of Commercial Treaties to be Based on This Stipulation.

THE HAGUE, July 16.—According to the Täglische Rundschau the Saxon Manufacturers Association of Dresden has adopted a resolution to the effect that owing to changed conditions in consequence of the war it will be necessary to introduce a new and independent tariff as a basis for negotiations with the different belligerent and neutral countries respecting renewals of the commercial treaties which expire in 1917.

Forwärts, commenting on this, says it is certain to provoke an economic struggle after the war, and considers that a mutual concession of the most favored nation clause will be one of the most important features of the peace terms.

PRINCETON UNIT SAILS.

Will Do Y. M. C. A. Work "Somewhere East of Suez."

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 16.—The large number of Princetonians who have been in service of one kind or another in the European war, was supplemented by a group of young Princeton alumni and undergraduates who just sailed to engage for a year in the work of the army branch of the Y. M. C. A. somewhere east of Suez. The expedition will be known as the Princeton unit, and will be located in Mesopotamia with the British and Indian expeditionary forces now fighting the Turks.

The headquarters of the unit will be "The Princeton Hut," a large building being constructed as a meeting place for soldiers, with an auditorium, writing room, pantry, kitchen, and class rooms. Fifteen thousand dollars was contributed during the recent Princeton commencement for the support of the enterprise. Walt Stewart, 1915, of Auburn, N. Y., who during the last year has served as graduate secretary of religious work, &c., at Murray-Dodge Hall at Princeton, is in charge of the Princeton party, which also included Donald B. Wait of Lancaster, Penn., and Casper L. Woodbridge of Shanghai, China, both graduates of the class of 1916, and Arthur T. Clark of Flushing, N. Y., and George A. Waddington of Adams, Mass., two members of the junior class of next Fall.

Asks Decision on Kobre Policies.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has asked the Supreme Court to determine the persons entitled to two policies taken out by Max Kobre, the banker. One is a life insurance policy for $50,000 against which loans aggregating $3,934 had been made, and the other provides for the payment of an annuity of $4,000 a year for twenty years to Kobre's widow. The application is made to the court for a judicial settlement in order to avoid long and expensive litigation.

N. W. HARRIS, BANKER DIES IN WISCONSIN

Former President of Harris, Forbes & Co. Organized Many Banking Firms.

CONTRIBUTOR TO Y. M. C. A.

Started the Union Central Life Insurance Company—He Was a Descendant of Charlemagne.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Norman Walt Harris, banker and philanthropist, former head of Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York, died at midnight last night at his Summer home in Lake Geneva, Wis., in his sixty-first year. He was President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of this city, which he founded, and also President of the Harris Safe Deposit Company.

Mr. Harris was born in Berkshire County, Mass., and was a direct descendant in the thirty-ninth generation of Charlemagne, the Frankish King and Roman Emperor, by his wife, Hildegarde. He was also a descendant in the twenty-sixth generation of the Countess Adelicia, the fair maid of Brabant, daughter of Godfrey I., and who married Henry I., King of England, and whose second husband was William d'Albini, the second Earl of Sussex and Arundel. His first American ancestor was Thomas Harris of England, who settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.

Mr. Harris aided in organizing, in 1867, the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, and until 1880 was its Secretary. In 1882 he organized the banking firm of N. W. Harris & Co. of Chicago, New York, and Boston. He was a former President, and at the time of his death a Director of Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York, and was President of N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., of Boston. He was also a Director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

For many years Mr. Harris was a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he was a heavy contributor, and was Vice President of the Board of Trustees of the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Training School for Home and Foreign Missions. This is the largest training school of its kind in the country, and Mr. Harris gave it the land on which its principal buildings are erected. He also built its chapel and one of its largest buildings, which is known as Harris Hall.

Mr. Harris also founded the Deaconess Pension Fund, to which he gave $100,000 and of which he was President of the Board of Trustees. He was a Trustee of Northwestern University, to which he gave $250,000 in 1915 for the erection and maintenance of the Harris Hall for Political Science and History. In addition, he gave the same amount in 1911 to the Public School Extension of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

He was a member of the Union League, Chicago and Kenwood Clubs of Chicago, and the Lawyers' and Metropolitan Clubs of New York City.

Mr. Harris's funeral services will be held here on Wednesday. A number of prominent clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was one of the most prominent laymen, will officiate, among whom are Bishop J. C. Hartzell of Cincinnati, Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell of St. Paul, Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Chicago, and Bishop William A. Quayle of St. Louis.

The Rev. William Diehl.

The Rev. William Diehl, pastor of the First German New Church of Brooklyn, on Jefferson Avenue, between Knickerbocker and Irving Avenues, died yesterday at his home there, in his eighty-fourth year. He was pastor of the church for twenty-five years, and served during all this time without remuneration. Mr. Diehl organized the society, designed the church building, and bore most of the expenses of its foundation. He was born in Saltzbach, Germany, and came here in 1857. Mr. Diehl is survived by two sons and a daughter and eleven grandchildren.

The Rev. Joseph R. Carton.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The Rev. Joseph R. Carton, rector of St. Colman's Roman Catholic Church, Ardmore, died suddenly today in the rectory. He was taken ill Saturday night while at a lawn fête given for the benefit of the church, and returned to the rectory. Later he was found to be suffering from acute indigestion, and an apoplectic stroke caused his death this morning. Father Carton was born Sept. 8, 1866, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He entered the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, in September, 1886, and was ordained by Archbishop Ryan on May 19, 1894.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM TIEBOUT KOWENHÖVEN, a hardware merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 447 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. He was born in the Kowenhoven mansion at De Kalb and Classon Avenues, Brooklyn. His father was William L. Kowenhoven, a prominent lawyer. His wife and son survive him.

CLINTON BOWNE NICHOLS, formerly a member of Bowne Brothers, feed dealers of Flushing, L. I., died on Saturday at his home, 202 Washington Place, in that city, in his sixty-first year. His mother was a member of the Bowne family, one of the oldest on Long Island, and his father was the late Samuel W. Nichols. His wife survives him.

Miss MARY E. VAN SCOY, daughter of Mrs. Ida F. Van Scoy and the late Benjamin Van Scoy, died on Saturday at the home of her mother, 385 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in her twenty-first year. Her father was Cashier of the Easthampton National Bank.

WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, for many years associated with the Rogers Locomotive Company and more recently with the Lidgerwood Company of Brooklyn, died on Friday at the home of his son, W. M. Somerville, in Paterson, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year. He served two terms as a member of the Paterson Board of Aldermen.

JULIUS FISCHER, connected for many years with the John Hollbach Company, silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., died on Friday night at his home in that city, in his fifty-fifth year.

CHARLES H. WOOD, a grocer for many years in Jersey City, died on Saturday in Three Bridges, N. J., from sunstroke, in his sixty-first year, leaving his wife and two sons.

ROBERT LYON, a builder for many years in Richmond Borough, died on Saturday in the Staten Island Hospital, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Greenock, Scotland, and came here when 18 years old. Mr. Lyon built many of the largest homes on Staten Island. A son and one brother survive him.

Miss JOANNA V. KELLINGER, whose family operated one of the old Albany-New York stage lines, died on Friday at her home, 1 Highland Place, in Yonkers, after an illness of six months.

FRITZ WOLFF, founder of the first large iron works in Portland, Ore., and the builder of the torpedo boats Fox and Davis and the destroyer, Goldsborough, died on Saturday at his home in Portland, in his seventy-third year. He was a native of Germany, and leaves a son, John Wolff, a builder of racing yachts.

Mrs. MATTIE E. STACKHOUSE, widow of Joseph H. Stackhouse, a member of the staff of The Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky., for many years, died at her home there. She was the mother of George E. Stackhouse, sporting editor of The New York Tribune. Another son and two daughters also survive her.

ANDREW DUNN, for more than fifty years a prominent business man of the Mohawk Valley, and former President of the Fort Plain National Bank, died yesterday at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y., in his eighty-seventh year.

FRANK McCORMICK, who was picked for the all-American football centre in 1900, after he had finished the season with Villa Nova College, from which institution he was graduated in 1907, died in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday after an illness of two weeks with spinal meningitis.

DON J. WHITTEMORE, for the last sixty years connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as civil engineer, chief engineer, and finally consulting engineer, died last night in Milwaukee at the age of 86.

PERKINS RUNS EXCURSIONS.

Pays for Yacht to Take People to See Palisades.

George W. Perkins entered the river excursion boat business yesterday, when a new yacht built and paid for by him made its maiden trip along the Palisades. The boat is to be operated in connection with the work of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. Mr. Perkins thought it should be made easier for New Yorkers to reach the Playgrounds the commission has built along the Palisades, and inasmuch as it would have taken time and much red tape would have to be cut before the commission could launch a boat, Mr. Perkins himself paid the $55,000 the yacht cost.

When the yacht was ready to leave the foot of 132d Street yesterday it was found that in addition to the invited guests there were more than fifty others on board. Mr. Perkins then announced that the passenger business would begin at once, and all went along. In addition to Mr. Perkins, who is President of the commission, there were on board Frederick C. Sutro and Charles W. Baker, also members of the commission. The yacht left the foot of 132d Street at 3 o'clock, and made the trip to Forest Hills Landing and return by 6:30 o'clock.

The boat has the same kind of engines which drove the German undersea boat Deutschland across the Atlantic. Mr. Perkins said it was the first pleasure boat built in America to be equipped with the improved Diesel engines. It carries about 300 persons, and makes ten miles an hour.

The boat will make two trips daily from the foot of West 132d Street, leaving at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 3 in the afternoon. The round-trip fare will be 40 cents. Mr. Perkins estimates this will pay the cost of the operation of the craft.

SOLDIER LEFT SECRET BRIDE

Homer T. Chase Married to Miss Brinkman in January.

There was surprise among friends of Miss Meta Brinkman, daughter of William Brinkman, a well-known Sandy Hook pilot, when it became known yesterday on Staten Island and the Highlands that she had been secretly married to Homer F. Chase, 22 years old, of New York and Weehawken. The ceremony was performed in Bloomfield, N. J., on Jan. 15 by the Rev. R. J. Buttinghausen of the Park Avenue German Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Chase, who is 19 years old, is a well-known swimmer, having won many trophies in contests in the Shrewsbury River. She is now at the Highlands, where she is spending the Summer with her family on her father's houseboat. Her young husband, who is in the warehouse business with his father in New York, left for the border several weeks ago with the Seventy-first Regiment.

It was known among the friends of the young people that they were engaged and that the marriage was to take place some time next year.

JOHN D. LAUDS SERMON.

Praises Cleveland Pastor's Talk on Baseball and U-Boats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—Baseball, German submarine achievements, and the struggles of poor boys along the road to success in about equal portions made up a sermon which John D. Rockefeller described as "grand" today. At its conclusion, Mr. Rockefeller congratulated the man who delivered it, Rev. Dr. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, which he attends while in Cleveland.

"What to Overcome and How," was Dr. Bustard's subject. He said that Cleveland had all the right in the world to get excited when the Indians are in first place. Part of the credit for Germany's submarine campaign, he added, is due an American who invented the first submersible. Dr. Bustard pointed to the rise of several poor boys from obscurity and poverty to wealth and prominence as evidence of the American spirit and the inborn love of struggle.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ANCHESTER.—July 8, 117 West 118th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Anchester, a son.

JONAS.—July 12, 510 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Jonas, a daughter.

KRONBERG.—July 13, 601 West 115th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Krohnberg, a daughter.

LANZIT.—July 13, 620 West 152d St., to Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Lanzit, a son.

LEVY.—July 10, 601 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Levy, a daughter.

LOEWENSTEIN.—July 14, Muiderig Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Loewenstein, a daughter.

MAYPER.—July 11, 814 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander A. Mayper, a son.

METZGER.—July 10, Long Island Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. David Metzger, a son.

WOLFF.—July 8, 560 West 144th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wolff, a daughter.

Brooklyn.

DREIFUSS.—July 14, 647 53d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dreifuss, a daughter.

LIPSKY.—July 13, 130 South 9th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Lipsky, a daughter.

Engaged

BELLET—HURWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Harman Hurwitz announce the engagement of their daughter, Nellie Helen, to Dr. J. A. Bellet.

APFEL—GOTTSEGEN.—Bertha Gottsegen to Michael Apfel.

BUCHANAN—ENNISSON.—May Bassett Ennisson to George Albert Buchanan.

CLINE—BRUNNER.—Sophia Brunner to Isidor Cline.

FANTEL—ENSHEIMER.—Agnes Ensheimer to Henry Fantel.

FERENTZ—WEISS.—Anna Weiss to David Ferentz.

FINE—SHANKROFF.—Amelia Shankroff to Bernard M. Fine.

FISCHMAN—COHEN.—Sarah Cohen to William Fischman.

FORBERT—LIVINGSTON.—Ester Livingston to Saul S. Forbert.

GALLINGER—DRUCKER.—Gladys Drucker to Irving Gallinger.

GLUCK—COHN.—Bella Cohn to Adolph Gluck.

HEIMAN—SPANGLER.—Rose Spangler to Mr. Heiman.

LYNN—BROWN.—Mildred Wilson Brown to Norman Mills Lynn.

NEWMAN—LOEB.—Viola Loeb to Mortimer C. Newman.

PERMAN—SOBIN.—Ester Sobin to Irving Perman.

RIFKIND—ROUDIN.—Helen Florence Roudin to Albert J. Rifkind.

WAGNER—GROSS.—Helen Gross to Harry W. Wagner.

Brooklyn.

BEHRENS—ROSENBERG.—Clara Rosenberg to Nat. H. Behrens.

Married

ALSBERG—ROSENFELD.—July 12, Corrinne L. Rosenfeld to Benjamin Alsberg.

CRAIGMILE—VOGT.—July 10, Mae Anna Vogt to Lee Vincent Craigmile.

JABLONOWER—SONNENFELD.—July 2, Hannah Sonnenfeld to Joseph Jablonower.

LEWINSON—MARCHESE.—July 12, Gisela Marchese to Joseph Lewinson.

OSTERMAN—BRINTON.—July 12, Rose Brinton to Samuel Osterman.

ROUSSEL—REEVES.—July 15, Helen Reeves to Reginald Sayre Roussel.

Brooklyn.

SCHWARTZMAN — DAHLMAN. — July 11, Selma Dahlman to J. D. Schwartzman.

Died.

BAKER.—On July 13, Charles Carroll Baker, age 16, son of Rev. William Osborne Baker and Elizabeth Jackson. Services at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., on Monday, July 17, at half past eleven.

BALL.—On Saturday, July 15, 1916, William H. Ball, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 342 10th St., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 17, at 8 P. M.

BARTLE.—Entered into rest Saturday, July the 15th, 1916, W. Howard Bartle. Funeral services at the chapel of Jacob Herrlich Sons, Inc., 382 East 80th

RAILROAD INQUIRY WILL BE EXHAUSTIVE

President and Congressmen Project an Investigation in All Departments.

URGED IN WILSON MESSAGE

How Transportation Can Best Serve the People, Is Problem of Sub-Committee of 10.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—One of the most important tasks of investigation ever undertaken by a committee or commission of Congress is ahead of the ten investigators who will represent the Senate and House in conducting an inquiry into the railway transportation problem in this country.

Approval of a Senate resolution by the House yesterday makes this investigation certain. The House amendments to the Senate resolution are not fundamental, and the commission probably will be organized before Congress adjourns.

In his annual message last December the President suggested a commission to investigate "the exceedingly serious and pressing transportation problem." Pending such an investigation the understanding became general that Congress would not attempt any further legislation materially affecting railways and interstate commerce.

An inquiry of the broadest scope is to be undertaken under the resolution, which was fathered by Senator Newlands of Nevada. Five Senators from the Committee on Interstate Commerce and five Representatives from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to be elected by the full committees, are to constitute a joint subcommittee to conduct the investigation. The resolution as adopted by the House requires a report to Congress by the second Monday in January, 1917, whereas the Senate resolution provides for an "expeditious report."

Task Faced by Sub-Committee.

It is assumed that Senator Newlands and Congressman Adamson, Chairmen respectively of the two committees, will be members of the joint sub-committee. In the appointment of other members of the sub-committee the personal convenience of Senators and Representatives will be consulted, as the inquiry will demand much time and hard work. The wide scope of the inquiry is forecast by the language of the resolution, which directs a report on:

"The subject of the Government control and regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, the efficiency of the existing system in protecting the rights of shippers and carriers and in promoting the public interest, the incorporation or control of the incorporation of carriers, and all proposed changes in the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Act to Regulate Commerce; also the subject of Government ownership of public utilities, such as telegraph, wireless, telephone, express companies, and railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce; the wisdom or feasibility of Government ownership of such utilities, and as to the comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation and control as compared with Government ownership and operation."

The subcommittee has power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and call upon any department of the Government to furnish information desired.

President Wilson, in advocating such an inquiry, said it was needed "to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem." The President continued: "It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people.

"Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering, and we need have no fear on sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of Federal legislation."

Sees Wisdom in Investigation.

The President added that no one wished to take a backward step and that the regulation of the railroads by a Federal Commission had had admirable results. "The question," he said, "is not what should we undo; it is whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole.

"It seems to me that it might be a part of wisdom therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstances and opinion as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it."

Chairman Adamson of the House Committee points out in his report that it is claimed that the transportation of the country is congested and retarded, greatly to the detriment of commerce, for the want of adequate facilities. It is estimated, he says, that it will require from $5,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 to supply the railroads of the country with sidetracks, warehouses, terminal facilities, and the other equipments and improvements necessary to handle the transportation business of the country, present and prospective.

May Rewrite All Laws.

Discussing the importance and need of the inquiry, Mr. Adamson, who will be Chairman or Vice Chairman of the joint investigating sub-committee, said:

"When normal conditions are restored following the present war the tremendous increase of industries and business of our country will more and more burden railroads inadequately equipped and demand increased facilities. As the roads must expend a vast outlay of money to handle business before they can expect to derive revenue therefrom, the question of financing these necessary and vast improvements becomes a momentous one, and that is one of the questions that the railroads desire to present for consideration and solution to this joint subcommittee."

That Congress may attempt to rewrite all laws now on the statute book relating to interstate commerce was foreshadowed by Mr. Adamson, who said:

"Since the approval of the Act to Regulate Commerce in 1887 the system has had a gradual and irregular growth by various and sporadic amendments, some of them making decided if not radical changes in the original plans and policies and some of them adding new and important activities. So the entire law to regulate commerce as now in force is not a uniform, compact, symmetrical structure easily understood, but in some parts hardly reconcilable and sometimes inconsistent. To say the least of it, the diversities and incongruities should be carefully considered, and wherever possible unified and improved to the end that Federal regulation of carriers may be successfully carried on with the best possible service to the public."

LA FOLLETTE ACT UPHELD.

Seattle Judge Decides Foreign Seamen Must Obey the Law.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—The La Follette Seamen's act, as applying to ships flying foreign flags, was upheld yesterday by United States District Judge Jeremiah Neterer in a suit brought by John A. Clyma against the British steamship Ixion. Judge E. E. Cushman concurred in the decision of Judge Neterer, who denied that the law governing a maritime case must be determined by the ship's flag.

Clyma, a British subject, employed as a seaman on the Ixion, demanded half the amount of his wages, due in accordance with the provisions of the La Follette law, when the Ixion arrived here last May from the Orient. The ship's master refused the demand, and Clyma then demanded his discharge and full payment for the wage due him, upon the refusal of which he filed a libel against the steamer.

Judge Neterer held that Congress has the right to prescribe rules to govern a vessel and seamen within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that such cases must be heard upon their merits under the United States laws.

LIMIT LIQUOR SHIPMENTS.

Alaskan Railroad Commission Makes Restrictive Regulations.

SEWARD, Alaska, July 16.—An order prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquor consigned to dealers over the Government railroad was published today by the Alaska Engineering Commission. The announcement said that no shipments of liquor would be accepted except small amounts from persons not engaged in the liquor business and consigned to individuals for their personal consumption.

LITTLE POWDER IN ARSENAL

No Danger from Ammunition Storage, Col. Bostwick Says.

An erroneous impression that great quantities of highly explosive ammunition are habitually stored in the National Guard Arsenal at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue has spread needless alarm through that neighborhood, according to Assistant Adjutant General Henry A. Bostwick.

Lieut. Col. Bostwick said persons who have lived in the vicinity for many years have become suddenly frightened since the arsenal was partially destroyed by fire last Friday night. He said he feared needless apprehension might lead to agitation for the removal of the storehouse to some isolated and inconvenient spot.

"There were not more than 300 shells in the building when the fired occurred," he said. "These are explosive, but the prompt flooding of the magazine rendered them harmless. The 300,000 rounds often referred to in accounts of the fire were small arms ammunition, which is not dangerously explosive. It is not apt to go off without percussion, and, even if it does, when a ball cartridge is not given any impetus by being confined in a tight gun barrel behind a rapidly expanding gas volume, it does not go far. Examination shows that none of these cartridges did actually explode during the fire. What went off was a small number of blank cartridges, perhaps 200, which had not been packed, but were lying loose. As a matter of fact, we never keep any great quantity of dangerous material here.

"We act largely as a clearing house, and while considerable quantities sometimes pass through our hands it is promptly distributed."

Lieut. Col. Bostwick said State Architect Pilcher inspected the burned building yesterday, and that plans had not yet been made for replacing or repairing it. No examination has yet been had, he said, to determine whether the building is safe for continued occupancy, but for the present the offices, at least, of the Arsenal are to be kept where they are. A store in Thirty-sixth Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, which was formerly used by Park & Tilford, will probably be rented today for the temporary storage of material now in the Arsenal.

MAYOR'S AID THIEF VICTIM.

Burglaries at Martin and Marbury Homes Suppressed Two Weeks.

Among the victims of recent burglaries in the vicinity of Central Park West and West Eighty-eighth Street, it was learned yesterday, were the families of Francis Stone Marbury, Treasurer of the Communipaw Steel Company, living at 11 West Eighty-eighth Street, and Samuel Lewis Martin, Executive Secretary to Mayor Mitchel, occupying an apartment adjoining the Marburys on the top floor of 13 West Eighty-eighth Street.

About two weeks ago jewelry and silverware to the value of several hundred dollars were taken from the Marbury apartment, which was occupied at the time by Mr. and Mrs. Marbury and a friend. The same night the Martin apartment was entered and about $20 was taken from purses, while jewelry and silverware were untouched.

Entrance to both apartments was made from rear fire escapes between midnight and 8 o'clock in the morning. Finger prints were found on the window sills next day, but were too indistinct to be of any help as clues. Bedrooms in both apartments were entered and money and valuables were taken without disturbing their occupants.

The burglaries were not discovered until the next morning. Ten days ago Mr. Martin notified police detectives, and Acting Police Commissioner Godley was one of the members of Commissioner Woods's staff who made a personal investigation of the case. Thus far, however, no arrests have been made and none of the stolen property recovered.

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	80
Literature	30	Elementary German	53
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	38
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	60	Elementary Algebra Complete	60-70
English Literature	74	Chemistry	60
Elementary German	63	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Advanced German	60	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	60	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	67		
American History	60-68		

*For Harvard.

Summer School *now in session. Individual or class instruction in any subject by the hour or by the term.*

Applications for a course of lectures on concentration to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel will be received up to September 1st.

The Clark School for Concentration

259 West 75th St., Corner of West End Ave. Tel. 744 Columbus.

Brooklyn Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St. Home Study Accountancy Training. Send for Booklet on Aviation. School now open. Staten Island Aviation School, 119 Lexington Av., New York City.

FEWER BANK CHECKS GOING TO PROTEST

Controller of Currency Issues a Statement Showing Big Falling Off in Overdrafts.

FIGURES ARE SIGNIFICANT

7,353 National Banks Reported Only 48,823 Protested Checks from March 7 to May 1, 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Controller of the Currency gave out a statement today as to the number of checks received by national banks throughout the country bearing a bank's indorsement which were protested by notaries for the receiving banks between March 7, 1916, and May 1, 1916. These figures, says the Controller, may be of special interest at this time, as the new clearing plan of the Federal Reserve system is being put in operation. The Controller's statement follows:

"The total number of such protested checks by all national banks, (except 225, whose reports have not come in,) was 48,823, an average of 1,039 checks per business day for 7,353 reporting banks. The aggregate amount of such protested checks was $6,653,793, an average of $141,570 per business day.

"Among the Central Reserve and reserve cities the largest number of protested checks was in New York City—3,187, having an aggregate face value of $1,017,930. The total protested checks in the Central Reserve cities was 4,408, aggregating $80,729. Other reserve cities reported 9,092 protested checks, having an aggregate value of $1,882,314. Among these cities the larger number of protests took place in Philadelphia—1,036, the amount aggregating $191,168; in Boston the number was 1,008, the amount aggregating $137,603; Pittsburgh reported 809 checks protested, aggregating $94,193; the next largest in number of protected items was Washington—507 items, aggregating $74,346; Cleveland, 492, aggregating $77,632; Indianapolis, 323, aggregating $36,163; Detroit, 312, aggregating $39,038; Minneapolis, 307, aggregating $78,078, and Kansas City, Mo., 305, aggregating $40,620.

"In all the other reserve cities the number of such protested checks for the period mentioned averaged less than six items per city per day. The national banks in Dallas, Louisville, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and various other reserve cities reported that the checks received bearing a bank's indorsement which had been protested by their notaries between March 7 and May 1, 1916, had averaged less than four per day for each of these cities.

"The country banks reported for the same period 35,323 checks received by them with bank indorsement as protested by their notaries, the aggregate amount of such check being $5,480,771, an average of $98.80 per item.

"Of these checks protested by the country banks 15,510, aggregating $1,-350,213, were in the Eastern States; 6,295, aggregating $672,499, in the Southern States; 5,591, aggregating $907,633, were in the Middle States; 4,257, aggregating $400,360, were in the New England States; 3,441, aggregating $415,298, were in the Western States, while in the country banks in the Pacific States there were a total of only 460 protested checks, the aggregate amount being $63,815.

"In the New England States each country bank during the period named protested on average one check every 4.2 days; in the Eastern States they protested checks on an average one every 4.7 days; in the Southern States one every 11.2 days; in the Middle States one every 17.7 days; in the Western States one every 7.1 days, and in the Pacific States the average was one check protested every 50 days in each country bank. These calculations do not include any checks which may have been protested by the 225 scattered non-reporting banks.

"Each bank in the three Central Reserve cities during the period named protested on an average 11.4 checks bearing bank indorsement per week. Each bank in the Central Reserve city protested on an average during the period named 3.6 of such checks per week.

"These figures indicate the exceedingly small proportion of checks bearing a bank indorsement passing through national banks which are being protested for nonpayment.

"In connection with the small number of checks protested, it should be noted that the overdrafts in 1,008 national banks, which amounted on Oct. 21, 1913, to $27,499,782, had on May 1, 1916, been reduced to $6,994,000.

"These figures are particularly significant when we consider the immense number of deposit accounts in the national banks of the United States, which on May 1, 1916, aggregated 14,288,050, against 7,690,468 on June 30, 1910. Of the 14,288,050 deposits accounts reported May 1, 1916, 9,494,289 were demand or checking accounts."

COCA-COLA CO. LOSES.

May Be Examined in Tax Case, Appellate Court Says.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court having decided that the city may examine foreign corporations in supplementary proceedings in order to ascertain the amount of their personal property in this State for taxation purposes, Corporation Counsel Hardy intends taking action immediately. The case at bar was that of the Coca-Cola Company, a Georgia corporation, with offices at 330 West Twenty-seventh Street. In October, 1914, the company was assessed on $14,000 worth of property, the company's own estimate of the value.

The tax was not paid, and the city having failed to force its collection, an order was issued directing the company to appear and be examined in supplementary proceedings. The company moved to vacate the order, giving as one of the reasons that as it was a non-resident the court had no power to issue such an order against it. The opinion of the Appellate Division said:

"Such proceedings may be taken against a corporation for the collection of a judgment by proceedings supplementary to execution thereon. It is claimed that the tax is not against the corporation itself but against the property in this State, and therefore a tax in rem, and that the right to institute supplementary proceedings to ascertain the extent of that property is not within the contemplation of the statute. With this view of the statute we are not in accord.

"The purpose of the statute must be borne in mind, to wit, to enable the tax authorities to ascertain the location and extent of property from which the tax can be collected."

It is said that if the foreign corporations doing business here could be forced to pay personal taxes the income of the city would be increased many millions of dollars a year.

DETAINED CASHIER FREED.

Cuba Rejects Requisition for Man Accused in New York.

HAVANA, July 16.—Rodriguez Sanchez, ex-cashier of the New York branch of the Cuban National Bank, who had been under arrest here for several days charged with having altered the bank's books, was set free today.

His extradition to New York had been requested of the Cuban Government by the American Consul, but upon proof being furnished that he was a Cuban citizen, Sanchez was set free.

EXPERTS FOR ARMY NEEDS.

Secretary Approves Reserve of Business Men for Quartermaster's Department.

Formation of a council to promote a volunteer reserve for the Quartermaster Corps has been declared feasible and practicable by the War Department and the Merchants' Association, which submitted the plan, expects soon to be authorized to carry it into effect, it was announced yesterday.

The reserve is to be a unit of the Engineers' Reserve Corps, which is being organized by engineering societies of the country. The idea that the Merchants' Association should form an association for enlisting the proper personnel was suggested by Landreth H. King, and in turn it was submitted to the War Department by the association's Committee on Military Affairs, which pointed out that men of mercantile training with special experience in the requirements of army service should be taken.

Further setting forth its reasons, the committee said that the service was peculiarly work for mature men, just as the field service is of the young men. Patriotic, with every fine impulse to do the duty that calls, such men have been specifically equipped in various lines of business experience by the same flight of time that has disqualified them for the fighting line.

"Consider who will do such work if it be not done by these experienced business men," the committee says. "Either young officers will be withdrawn from the line or inexperienced civilians will be called upon; or, worst of all, these important positions will be the pawns of politicians. As a measure of what is involved, we may recall the camp tragedies of 1898, and picture to ourselves the difference between two newly drawn armies of young volunteers hurriedly assembled for military drill, one of which is fed, clothed and cared for by such mature business men who have regarded it their duty to prepare for this service by self-denying study; the other dependent for those necessities of living upon men unprepared and perhaps in character unworthy."

It was pointed out in the plan submitted to Secretary of War Baker that such bodies as the Merchants' Association were peculiarly fitted to select men of the requisite type. Secretary Baker was asked to approve the formation of a council of men thus chosen by organizations in various cities. In reply Secretary Baker sent to the association a letter which said:

"With reference to your letter of May 6, 1916, the General Staff is now formulating regulations affecting the provisions of the new National Defense act for an Officers' Reserve Corps. The suggestions contained in your letter and the letter of Mr. Landreth H. King will be carefully considered.

"A prominent feature of the plans now being formulated for the Quartermaster Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, to determine the applicant's fitness for duty will be to form inquiries sent out to the officials of just such societies or organizations as yours, with a view to obtaining co-operative action on their part.

"It is thought that your plan of forming an association to promote a Volunteer Reserve for the Quartermaster Corps is feasible and practicable.

"When the regulations for an Officers' Reserve Corps are approved a copy will be sent you.

"In closing, permit me to express my appreciation of the interest and patriotism thus shown by yourself and the gentlemen associated with you."

CALLS NEW TAX FAIRER

But Hopper Thinks Rich Should Pay Bigger Income Assessment.

James J. Hopper, President of the Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax, in a statement yesterday defended the Revenue bill before Congress, of which it has been said that it does not make enough people pay the income tax and bears too heavily on those with large incomes. His statement continued:

"Practically nobody in the United States pays an income tax, though the great majority pay it indirectly. All taxes on buildings, on food, on clothing, and on services are paid by the consumers or users of the articles or services taxed. Our indirect income tax system, however, costs the poorer families of the country at least a tenth to an eighth of their incomes, while it costs the wealthiest beneficiaries of privilege only, at most, one-twelfth of their incomes, including the present tax of 6 per cent. on net incomes in excess of $500,000.

"The direct income tax is designed to reduce the inequality of sacrifice involved in our indirect income tax system. The increase in the normal tax rate on incomes of $4,000 to $20,000 from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. is apparently pretty heavy. The weakest point in the income tax measure is the low rate upon net incomes in excess of $500,000. To approximate the equality of sacrifice, or justice, the tax rate on net incomes between $500,000 and $1,000,000 should be not 10 per cent., as provided in the Revenue bill, but at least 20 per cent., and on net incomes in excess of $1,000,000 33 1-3, with corresponding rates on incomes in excess of $50,000, especially on incomes from investment. Then the un-American and dangerous tax upon profits from munitions of war would be unnecessary.

MORE GOLD ON WAY HERE.

Special Train Bringing British Shipment from Halifax.

PORTLAND, Me., July 16.—A special train bearing a shipment of gold and securities from England to this country passed through this city today on the way to New York.

The train, made up of three steel cars carrying the valuables, together with coaches for the score or more of armed express messengers, left Halifax Saturday, crossing the international border early today at Vanceboro. The train proceeded from there over the Boston & Maine Railroad by way of Lowell and Worcester, Mass.

Twelve-Year-Old Tries Suicide.

PATERSON, N. J., July 16.—Charles Hemple, 12 years old, of 26 Dey Street, shot himself above the heart with a .22 calibre rifle today. At St. John's Hospital it was said his wound was not serious and he would recover. Although the lad had expressed an intention of shooting sparrows when he went to the attic of his home this afternoon, his mother told the Paterson police he had been despondent because of not going away for a vacation this Summer, and she thought this might have prompted his act.

Woman a Suicide in Deal Lake.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 16.—Homesick for her relatives in Holland, whence she came last March, Miss Regina D. Walker, 31 years old, of 51 Easton Avenue, New Brunswick, leaped into Deal Lake last night and was drowned. Her body was found at noon today and tonight her brother, John Walker, called to claim it.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

CIGAR Par Excellence
Marie Antoinette
Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand
TRY ONE
10 CENTS
E. KLEINER & CO. INC. Makers, N.Y.

H. LESSER

Envelopes and Typewriter Paper,

Formerly 72 Fulton St., is now located at

13 BEEKMAN ST.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Black only; Botany No. 315; will pay cash. B 31 Times.

COATS.—Buying plush and pile fabric coats and better grade cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week Fall coats and suits 8:30 to 10 and 4 to 6 P. M. 133 West 26th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Looking at nifty models. Fourth floor, 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted who have snappy styles in satin and charmeuse dresses. Call after 11 o'clock. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St. 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders silk dresses. Call all week, 7th floor, 137 West 35th.

DRESES.—200 cotton, 100 silk and net dresses to be sold at jobs. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESS SKIRTS, Dresses, Dusters, Raincoats, Waists, Underwear, Petticoats, House Dresses, Children's Wear wanted in large quantity jobs; send by mail or bring full particulars. United Mail Order House, 1,239 Broadway.

NECKWEAR SILKS.—Will buy 5,000 yards of men's neckwear silks for cash. Apply Broder Neckwear Co., 3 East 14th St., Monday, before 1 o'clock.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

POPLINS.—Open to buy for cash 100 pieces 36" P. L. poplin, black, navy, brown, and green. C. J. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 5559.

SERGE.—Open to buy for cash 200 pieces Garfield's 594 serge. S. Simon, telephone Farragut 4444.

SERGES.—Open for quality Julliland 54221 serges. Harris, 131 West 35th.

SERGES wanted for cash; Botany 11433 and Julliland 54249. B 29 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at suits July 17, 18, and 19; ladies' coats July 20, 21, and 22; well made goods only. 168 Madison Av., 2d floor.

SUITS.—We are placing orders on suits of the better kind. Will look at samples all week. 11th floor, 164 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on Fall suits of better grade. 8th floor, 15 West 17th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats all week. 7th floor, 137 West 35th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits; call with samples all week. 113 Greene St., first floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at snappy suits only; will place stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 28th.

SUITS.—Jobber wants Fall suits; sub-contractors please show samples. 24 East 28th, top floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 338.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CORDUROYS, Jullilards.—30 pieces No. 9000 white and 20 pieces Goff's Palm Beach; sale cheap. Specialty, 211 2d St., Elizabeth, N. J.

COATS.—Job 200 chinchilla, corduroy, and serge coats. 109-111 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom and linens at sacrifice prices. Simpson Bros., 39 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Spring 1917 line of children's colored dresses. $1 sellers exclusively. For the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone, Stuyvesant 4391 for appointment to see same. I. Mittelman & Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—500 cotton dresses to close out; low price. Holtzman, 26 West 17th.

E-L-B-O SNAP FASTENERS, 2-0 white, black, in stock; $7.75 cash. Senor-Wertheim, buttons, braids, ornaments. 118 West 23d.

FOR SALE—About one hundred each of Nos. 250 and 350 cameras, in perfect order, made by the Seneca Camera Manufacturing Company of Rochester, N. Y.; low prices. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant. New York office, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. Phone Frkl. 1358. Also Amsterdam New York.

FOR SALE—About 700 armed dining chairs with genuine black leather seats, oak finish, perfect goods, well made, for bargain sales. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant. New York office, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. Phone Frkl. 1358. Also Amsterdam, New York.

FOR SALE—Gray cotton cloths, 27 to 36 inches wide, about 1,700 pounds at 25c. per pound; mostly full pieces; some shorter lengths. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant. New York office, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. Phone Frkl. 1358. Also Amsterdam, New York.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, trimmings.

PLUSHES.—Lapinex 4,040 Esquimette and 864 Dobson. 3,357-3,284 Stuyvesant.

RAINCOATS.—Offer sixty ladies', forty men's, and seventy children's, 6 to 14, with caps to match; all of these most desirable. L. Felsenheld, 145 West 36th St.

SHIRTS to close out at a sacrifice; 1,000 dozen, immediate delivery. Pioneer Mfg. Co., 931 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Jobs on hand, all materials. Manhattan Skirt Company, 15 West 26th.

SNAP-FASTENERS, carded or bulk; immediate delivery. 1,328 Broadway, Suite 742. Greeley 2682.

SUITS.—Have 800 dozen high-grade boys' washable suits to close out at $4.50 net. Youngsters' Novelty Co., 710 Broadway. Telephone 5817 Spring.

WASH DRESSES.—Children's colored wash dresses to job at $4.50, $9.00, and $12.00 per dozen for jobbing trade; best line in the east; deliveries on time; make appointment to see line. Phone Madison Square 2869. The Klein-Moffett Co.

WASH SKIRTS to close out. Fall line; ready for inspection. Call, Wiener Bros., 19 W. 21st.

FINDS BUSINESS BOOMING.

Chicago Broker Says New Yorkers Look for Post-Bellum Prosperity.

CHICAGO, July 16.—George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, returned last night from New York where he has been in conference with Eastern bankers. Mr. Reynolds came back in an optimistic frame of mind following an interchange of views with New York bankers.

"I am impressed with the unanimity of belief among New York banking interests," he said, "that the end of the war will not materially affect the industrial activity of this country. I haven't been able to see it just that way myself. But New York interests are in touch directly with the money and industrial conditions of the country and they hold that by the time the war is over its end will have been discounted in both a money and industrial way.

"There is belief that in the next few months the banks will be able to realize decent rates of interest without any inconvenience to borrowers to meet other commercial needs or the needs of the securities market. I found obtaining in no quarter apprehension over any phase of conditions.

"It appeared to be a general view that for the time being liquidation has about run its course although it is thought there are still openings for professional operations on the bear side. But I found no one who regarded the current liquidation as being anything more than normal under existing conditions."

WARNING ON COPPER SHARES

W. B. Joyce Says Only Official Statements Should Be Heeded.

William B. Joyce, a Director of the Tennessee Copper Company, deprecating published statements attributed to Directors of that company last night, said:

"The investing public should not be influenced into buying or selling stock of an enterprise by reason of an opinion voiced by an unnamed Director, which, at most, is only a personal opinion. In many cases there have been conflicts of opinion in Boards of Directors.

"Heretofore the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Copper Company authorized an official statement that no Director in such company presumed to speak for any other Director. It was hoped that such action would end the publication of statements of alleged Directors. As long as such statements are printed, so much longer will be the list of unfortunate investors. No investor should rely on anything but an official statement.

"The Board of Directors will meet on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock to discuss the Russian contract, the situation caused by the Copperhill (Tenn.) fire, and, also, other important matters affecting the company. It is possible that an official statement will be issued, but it is not promised."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers ... registered in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; P. B. Hofmayer, dry goods, underwear, sweaters; 48 Leonard.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, general mdse.; 148 West 23d.

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; J. H. Bohlinder, notions, laces, hdkfs; 353 4th Av.

AUSTIN, Texas—Chas. Roaner; C. Rosner, ladies' garments; 353 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss R. Sperel, muslin underwear; Miss C. Gerby, representing; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Klein, Moffett Co.; H. H. Green, embroideries, trimmings; R. W. Klein, cotton piece goods; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens & Co.; S. Blum, jewelry; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; Wm. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, sweaters; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Maas & Kemper; G. Busch, linens; Broztell.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Roneker, piece goods; grand.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 432 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—L. Cohen & Co.; Miss I. Cohen, ladies' wear; 334 4th Av.

CHICAGO.—Rothschild & Co.; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, leather goods; L. Berner, women's neckwear, embroideries, dress trimmings, laces, ribbons; A. J. Jones, dress goods, silks, velvets; G. Israel, sporting goods, men's, boys' sweaters, caimeras, photo supplies, motor apparel, artists' materials; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps, boys' outfittings; Mrs. G. Holman, infants' wear; Miss M. Broad, muslin underwear, house dresses, sweaters; Miss L. Griffin, women's silk, cotton waists; Miss Goodman, corsets; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. F. O'Neill, women's, children's apparel; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. W. Moore, waists; Miss C. Raynor, misses' suits, skirts; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses apparel; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—I. Bezark; J. Feller, Fall suits; 303 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; H. Gosney, boys' clothing; J. Speckman, linens; C. Kuhn, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Miss E. Meyers, gloves; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. Stix & Co.; J. Gerwin, dress goods, linings; C. Stix, ladies' ready-to-wear; E. Paddock, linens, white goods; 377 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. R. Meyer, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The McAlpin Co.; L. Liberman, women's and misses' ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Bohlen Hollweg Co.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods; 320 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. Speckman, linens; 350 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Miss Sally Cohen, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, dry goods, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, general mdse.; 315 5th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Linn, Scruggs D. G. & Carpet Co.; C. A. Gille, notions, fancy goods, piece goods; 31 Union Square.

DEER LODGE, Mon.—Golden Rule Syndicate; C. Benton, general mdse.; Breslin.

DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; S. T. Ingram, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. Morris, ready-to-wear, boys; 334 4th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies, 621 Broadway.

EL DORADO, Ark.—S. Mendel, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Maxwell, McClure, Fitts D. G. Co.; R. W. Smith, furn. goods, hosiery; C. Fitts, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Haggerty, suits; 25, Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend Co.; A. H. Smith, shirts; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; L. Mass, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Epperston & Bing; Mr. Bing, taffeta skirts; 72 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. M. E. Turrish, women's, infants' wear; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Casey, D. G. Co.; Mr. Cooper, representing; 377 Broadway.

MEMPHIS—S. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. Buxbaum, waists, misses' wear; 148 W. 23d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; A. Awsumb, dress goods, silks, velvets; Mr. Perry, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; R. Knox, hosiery, merino underwear; 18 W. 35th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss Beno, waists; 1,170 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.

MONTREAL, Canada—McKinnon, Ltd.; J. Brosier, G. Donaldson, millinery; Broztell.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Timothy D. G. Co.; Miss Norton, carpets; Mrs. Trawick, ladies' wear; Collingwood.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; F. S. Betton, millinery, ribbons, neckwear; 377 B'way; Grand.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; Mrs. Brueck, laces, vellings, embroideries, trimmings; 116 West 32d.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. C. Gelwicks, Don C. Knee, dress goods, wash goods; silks, linens, white goods; C. E. Hutchinson, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 1,133 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; A. G. Hoover, ready-to-wear; Miss Michaels, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M.; J. Bloom, ready-to-wear, 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats;

ATTACK $22,000,000 ADDED SUBWAY COST

Service Board Asked to Fix Responsibility for Heavy Interest Charges.

MILES FINISHED, BUT IDLE

Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests Finds Inefficiency or Mismanagement.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, which alleges that a large part of the $22,000,000 excess cost for subway construction is due to heavy interest charges on the sections of the new subway which are lying idle after completion, has written to the Public Service Commission asking that body to ascertain who is directly responsible "for the inadequate provision made for real estate transactions and interest charges."

The council says that while Public Service Commissioner Henry W. Hodge was the head of the staff of experts of the council it found that the heavy interest charges due to the idleness of completed sections of the subway had not been intelligently provided for. It continues:

"Among the matters which were specified at that time were four principal links. The first is the connection at Forty-second Street, whereby the new Lexington Avenue line is joined to the present subway route. It has been estimated that all of this line will remain idle for probably two years before the union at Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street can be finished. The most conservative prediction for its completion is July 1, 1917.

"The second is at the West Farms Station on the White Plains Road at 179th Street and 180th Street. The section has not been completed, with the result that the rest of the route which has been constructed must be unused for a considerable period of time.

"The third is the Canal Street section, connecting with the Manhattan Bridge, which is to be used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in its new Broadway line. The Broadway-Fourth Avenue line between Trinity Place and Twenty-sixth Street is from 88 to 90 per cent. completed, and possibly could be open during the latter part of this year if the Canal Street section were finished by that time. Such a completion would enable the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to operate trains from Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway direct to Coney Island by way of the Canal Street route and the Fourth Avenue Sea Beach line.

"Fourth is the connection of the Brighton Beach line with the Manhattan Bridge, under the Long Island Railroad station at Atlantic Avenue and St. Felix Street, Brooklyn.

"In addition to the delay in operation of the various routes which have been referred to, the elevated lines in Queens cannot be operated, although completed, until the connecting tunnel under the Queensboro Bridge will have been constructed. This probably will require two years."

The council urges that only a part of the excess cost can be laid to the unforeseen increase in the price of labor and materials due to the war, and that the rest is due to "gross inefficiency or culpable mismanagement in providing for real estate matters and interest charges.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
WHEAT.				
July 10	$1.08	$1.06	$1.10	$1.08
July 11	1.09	1.07⅝	1.11	1.09¼
July 12	1.09⅞	1.08⅛	1.11⅝	1.10
July 13	1.10⅛	1.09	1.12⅛	1.10¼
July 14	1.10⅛	1.08⅛	1.11⅛	1.09⅝
July 15	1.12	1.08⅞	1.13⅛	1.09
Week's range	1.12	1.06	1.13½	1.08

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
July 10	$1.12⅝	$1.10⅝	..	..
July 11	1.13⅝	1.11⅞	..	..
July 12	1.14½	1.12½	$1.11	..
July 13	1.14⅝	1.13⅜	..	..
July 14	1.14⅝	1.12½	..	..
July 15	1.15⅞	1.12¼	..	..
Week's range	1.15⅞	1.10¼	1.11	..

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
CORN.				
July 10	75½	74⅞	74⅞	73¾
July 11	76½	77¼	75⅝	74½
July 12	78½	77¼	74⅞	74⅜
July 13	78⅝	77⅛	75	73⅝
July 14	78⅝	77⅛	74⅜	74
July 15	78⅞	77⅛	75⅜	74
Week's range	78⅛	77⅛	75⅝	73⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash—9 White. High.	Cash—9 White. Low.
July 10	63⅞	62⅝	80½	80
July 11	64½	63⅝	..	..
July 12	64⅝	63¾	80¾	..
July 13	64	63⅛	80	79½
July 14	63⅝	62⅞	80¼	79½
July 15	65½	62⅝	80½	80
Week's range	65½	62⅝	80½	79½

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
OATS.				
July 10	40⅝	40	40	39¼
July 11	41⅛	40¾	40⅞	40¼
July 12	41⅛	40¾	40⅞	40¼
July 13	41⅛	40¾	40⅞	40¼
July 14	42¼	40⅞	41⅞	40¾
July 15	42¼	40	41⅞	39¾
Week's range	42¼	40	41⅞	39¾

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash—Standards. High.	Cash—Standards. Low.
July 10	41¾	40⅞	41⅝	41
July 11	42½	41¾	42⅝	42
July 12	42⅞	41⅝	42⅝	42¼
July 13	42⅝	41⅝	42½	41⅞
July 14	43½	41⅞	42⅝	..
July 15	43¾	41⅞	43	..
Week's range	43¾	40⅞	43	41

Provisions.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
LARD.				
July 10	$13.20	$13.12	$13.35	$13.27
July 11	13.10	13.05	13.25	13.13
July 12	13.30	13.15	13.45	13.35
July 13	13.30	13.20	13.42	13.32
July 14	..	..	13.37	13.25
July 15	13.15	13.12	13.27	13.20
Week's range	13.30	13.05	13.45	13.18

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
RIBS.				
July 10	$13.50	$13.50	$13.70	$13.52
July 11	13.40	13.32	13.52	13.40
July 12	13.50	13.40	13.62	13.47
July 13	..	..	13.57	13.50
July 14	13.40	13.35	13.47	13.40
July 15	..	..	13.50	13.47
Week's range	13.55	13.32	13.62	13.40

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
PORK.				
July 10	$25.87	$25.87	$24.87	$24.62
July 11	..	..	24.72	24.47
July 12	25.62	25.52	24.95	24.87
July 13	..	..	24.80	24.65
July 14	..	..	24.87	24.50
July 15	..	..	24.95	24.47
Week's range	25.62	25.52	24.95	24.47

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 10	13.00	12.86	18.17	12.99	13.35	13.17
July 11	12.69	12.64	12.83	12.68	12.98	12.84
July 12	12.82	12.73	12.98	12.93	13.17	13.06
July 13	12.83	12.80	12.98	12.89	13.15	13.05
July 14	12.90	12.80	13.04	12.95	13.20	13.13
July 15	12.85	12.75	13.05	12.97	13.20	13.13
Week's range	13.00	12.64	13.17	12.68	13.35	12.84

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
July 10	13.41	13.22	13.57	13.39	13.75	13.58
July 11	13.08	12.94	13.30	13.12	13.45	13.44
July 12	13.22	13.10	13.37	13.30	13.53	13.45
July 13	13.20	13.11	13.36	13.30	13.54	13.46
July 14	13.25	13.17	13.40	13.38	13.58	13.50
July 15	13.27	13.19	13.43	13.39	13.56	13.54
Week's range	13.41	12.94	13.57	13.12	13.75	13.44

Sailors Rescue Canoeists.

After clinging to their overturned canoe for more than an hour yesterday, Austin Rogers, Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, and Louis Achilles of Manor Road, Westerley, were rescued off Robbins Reef by sailors from the French ship City of Calcutta. The two young men left Port Richmond in their canoe intending to make Midland Beach, twelve miles away. Neither of them ever had any previous experience with canoes. One of the paddles having been lost overboard, the canoe upset, and the two men were an hour in the water before being picked up.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Spreuss<Spreuss. | Goodwin<Bishop.
Matteucca<Hillside Coal & Iron Co. | Werner<515 W 29 St Co
Bock<Myers. | Rubin<Rubin.
Hayland<Allen. | Witteman<Riviera Rty Co
Pen Carbon Manifold Co<Ditmars. | Brown<Sutton.
Gabel<Gabel. | Nat Socy of Music<Bailey.
Polk<Keller. | Marx<Marx.
Haxton<Sensitized Products Co. | Am Exch Cigar Co<Jacobs.
Re Polekoff (Gerber.) | Pratt<Beard, (2.)
Guaranty Trust<2d Av RR (Berkowitz & B) | Selden<Ech & S Ld.
Fowler<Babcock. | Schreier<Lobel.
Re Weber. | Amer Mtge<Garofalo.
Andrews<Kirk. | Re Moriarity.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus. | Herp<Perry.
US Trust Co<Burke. | Korbin<So Blvd RR.
Bingham<Bingham. | Meltz<Prager, (2.)
Capes<Capes. | Lewis<Rich Dev, (2.)
Sterling Waist & Dress Co<Ettenson. | Burns Bros<Logan Coal Co.
Gaynor<Graves. | Davis<Brenner.
Metz<Metz. | May<Cort Film Co.
Lepen<Asmus. | Springer<Springer.
Greif<Greif. | Oppenheim<Abbott.
Rauch<Rauch. | Kaplan<Kaplan.
Lansing Liquidation Corp<Heinze, (12.) | Brosnan<Dempsey.
Bergkamp<Bluthenthal & Bickert. | Lamberger<Lamberger
Klein<Fries. | Tighe<Witt.
Meitzer<Raphael. | Pouch<Lindquist.
Re Outlet Sewer in White Plains Rd, (Clason Pt Lf Co.) | Prinstein<Prinstein.
Re same, (Turnbull.) | Miller<Miller.
Re same, (Hirshman.) | Block<Levy.
Re same (Weinberger) | Child<Child.
Kaiser<Kaiser. | Saks & Co<Silver.
Marks<D Mayer Brew Baer<Baer. | Southn Leas<Williams
Re Cassanos, (Ford.) | May<Cort Film Corp.
Altman<Altman. | Robinson<Burden.
Singer<CNY Life Insur. | Edwards<Edwards.
Kennelly<Wallace. | Brown<Duncan Hotel.
Duparquet, Huot & Mo Co<Hirsh. | Braunstein<Braunst'n.
Rogers<Rogers, (3.) | Collins<Boyle.
Wolff<Wolff. | Fowler<Babcock.
Andrews<Kirk. | Flato<Harris.
Shepard<Wolff Rty Co | Lipshitz<Kaye.
Chino<Friedman. | Naughton<Orr.
Parnicla<Parnicla. | Pittell<Pittell.
Murphy<Lietz. | Sesalin<Mathews, (3.)
Johnson<Lugone. | Wolf<Wolf.
Manus<Manus. | Megaar<Burke.
Murphy<Hess. | Taub<Taub.
Baker<Reda. | Union Bank of Newark<Warner.
Godfried<Horowitz. | Katz<Rosenthal, (2.)
Kobre<Trav Ins Co. | Re CNY, (Lexington Av, bet 22 & 23 Sts)
Re Rosenberg. | Johnfeld<Schonfeld.
Sieberg<Martorana. | Frank<Frank.
Re Twombly (Hutchins.) | Scheer<Scheer-Ginsberg Rt & C Co, (2.)
Ambrose Rty Co<Gibraltar Rty Co. | Kobre Assets Corp<Travelers Ins Co.
Wilson<Wilson. | Osborne<Osborne.
Neonan<B R T. | Maxman<Butler.
 | Brachfeld<Brachfeld.
 | Cohen<CNY, (4.)
 | Re Walker.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Josephine H Cole, Johanna B Muller-Clewes, Mary Clancy, | John D Lange, Ann Tucker, Emily D Kimball.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Amos F. Eno.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
McClintock<Connell. | Goldberg & Meltsner<Goldberg.
Cardoni<Jacobs. | Silverman<Leybuck Co
Nat Paint Syndicate<Berliant. | Johnson<Thompson.
F O Boyd Co<Barger. | Danovitz<Gordon.
Jos Stern & Sons<Dunkel. | Mihan<Vogel.
Strong<Sturges. | Coryell<Howell.
Gannon<Am Fruit Co. | Lederer<Abraham.
McLaren<Gerlelt. | Siegel<Burnstine.
Hauser<Schlanger. | Van Kleef<Burns Bros.
Berg<Lachman. | Dworkowitz<Black.
Aeolian Co<Haight. | Beatty<Rosenberg.
Bernstein<Clark. | Parker-Jennings H Co<Perfection Vacuum Clothes Wash, Inc.
MacDowell<Willis. | Kanter<Aaron.
Mass B & I Co<Orchard. | Morrison<Cleary.
Matsen, Schackleton & Ward<Carmichael

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Wilder<Gennus—Winter Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. McVicker<Salzman—Herman Joseph, Ottman<Evans—J Campbell Thompson. People ex rel Meyers<Meyers—Phoenix Ingraham.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 18.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Re Grandview Av. | Blatch<Port Jefferson
Re Flatbush Av. | Re Light Co (2.)
N Y Utility Co<Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co. | Bodenstein<Steinberg.
Jaworower<Rovere. | Herwig<Hartigan.
Walker<Walker. | Re Zeltlin, (Barling.)
Re Bruere, (Benj Moore Co.) | Dime Sav Bk B'klyn<The A D M Co.
Re Silverstein, (Bath House Co<Rinaldo. | Brasys<Bagocious.
Re Call. | Soultz<Lisa.
Elting<Merkt. | Edgemere Bath House Co<Rinaldo.
Voorhies<Strykes. | Re Call.
Foley<Moffatt. | Elting<Merkt.
Provenzano<Brew Cont & Appen (2.) | Voorhies<Strykes.
H B Pearsall, Jr, Co<Ferguson. | Foley<Moffatt.
Home Title Ins Co<Catz. | Provenzano<Brew Cont & Appen (2.)
Rudd, (Croppsey.) | H B Pearsall, Jr, Co<Ferguson.
Re Snitzer, (Taylor.) | Home Title Ins Co<Catz.
Re Feldman, (Ettinger.) | Rudd, (Croppsey.)
Maloon<Oberlandes. | Re Snitzer, (Taylor.)
Re Van Brunt, Orecchinto<Clotten-den. | Re Feldman, (Ettinger.)
Storey<Storey. | Maloon<Oberlandes.
Sweeney<Sweeney. | Re Van Brunt, Orecchinto<Clotten-den.
Columbia Trust Co<Nassau Realty Co. | Storey<Storey.
Poohland<Gausser. | Sweeney<Sweeney.
Brockmeyer<Brockmeyer. | Columbia Trust Co<Nassau Realty Co.
 | Poohland<Gausser.
 | Brockmeyer<Brockmeyer.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Caroline Kiesler, Anna Barth, Patrick O'Hare, Joseph Agina, Gustav Weber, George Secon, Philip H Herion, Mary Hech, Annie Lockwood, John Ready, Frank Lewis, Elizabeth Mahoney, Edward J Cox, Elizabeth Bower, Ida Bozzo, Max Blumenthal.

Accounting of:
Caroline Solomovich, Wolf Scher, Michael Ahern, Thomas W Winter, Thomas Mitchell, Patrick Hayes, George Barlow.

Estates of:
Elizabeth McKenzie, Thomas Stibich.

Transfer tax of:
Peter A Peterson, William C Retslotf, Mary P Utter, Katherine M Hoehn.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE BOUND.

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CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	65,040	53,125	177,110	$179,000
Tues.	87,506	56,521	185,625	277,000
Wed.	63,679	56,944	184,575	180,000
Thurs.	95,920	54,915	123,440	91,000
Fri.	80,635	60,908	199,200	167,000
Sat.	51,537	33,533	140,955	62,000
Totals	424,317	315,246	1,015,905	$965,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
44,900	*Astna Expl... 13	8½	9⅛	— 3½
100	*Am. D. Syn.	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
53	Atl. Steel..... 60	60	60	..
900	*Butler Chem. 5	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5,500	Can. Nat. G.	1⅛	1⅛	..
53	*Carbon Steel. 72	70	72	..
6,045	*Car L. & P..	4½	3⅝	4¼ — ⅛
300	Char. Iron pf.	6⅝	6⅝	..
1,950	Char. I. Am.	6¼	6	6¼ — ⅛
22,010	Chev. Motor..234	185	198	—34
525	Curtiss Aero. v. t. cfs.....	35	25	30 —10
2,722	Driggs-Sea...	120	95	100 —22
11,700	*Emerson M...	4½	3¾	4⅛ + ⅛
2,650	Emer. Phono.	11¼	8¾	10 — 1
1,050	Essex Motors.	71¾	68	71¾ ..
6,400	*Flem.-L.Pho.	4⅝	3¾	3⅞ — ⅝
0	Fasanglo Sug.	116	116	116 ..
2,900	*Gas. W. & W.	40¼	37½	42 — 1½
8,205	Grant M. Car.	11¾	10	10 — 1½
500	Hartman Car.	69½	68	68½ — 2
1,970	Hasdon Car..	36⅝	35	35 — 1
30	Hendee Mfg..	24	24	24 ..
125	Holly Sugar..	49	48	48 — 1½
180	Holly S. pf....	96½	95¼	96¼ — 1⅜
8,150	Hupp. Motor..	8	6¾	6¾ — 1⅜
920	Int. Con. Rub	14	12⅜	12⅜ ..
260	Int. A. Fuse..	15	14	15 ..
800	*Int. Motors..	8½	8	8 ..
8,066	*Jon. Ore Spel	3	2½	2⅝ — ⅛
2,510	Kapo Mfg..	6¼	5¾	5⅞ + ⅛
1,900	Kath. B. pf....	24½	20½	21 — 3½
100	Kresge	10½	10½	10½ ..
350	S. H. Kress..	65	64	64 — 1
900	S. H. K. pf...102		101	101 — ½
6,800	*Lake Tor. B.	8¾	7	7⅛ + ⅛
175	*L. T. B.1st pf	9	8½	8½ ..
600	*Lynn Phono.	6	5½	6⅛ — ⅜
212	Lima Loco....	35	33	35 ..
3,250	Manhattan Tr.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛ + ⅛
3,000	Marconi of A.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜ — ⅛
19,800	Maxim Mun.	4½	4¼	5 — ⅜
34,400	*Midvale Steel	62⅞	58¾	60¼ — 2⅝
1,100	Mojave Tung.	6	5	5 ..
3,250	M. Mot., w.i.	68	66	67 ..
2,053	P. Tr. & Mot.	22	22	22⅛ — 2½
150	*P. Eng. & M.	100	90	90 —11
1,450	Princess Mot..	1¼	1	1 ..
1,905	*Pull. Vent...	2⅜	2¼	2⅜ ..
1,010	*Pull. V. pf..	5½	5¼	5⅜ ..
1,400	Riker & Heg.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞ ..
1,000	*Saxon M. C.	80	77	77 — 3
685	Spring. Body.	77	70	74 — 4
200	Spring. B. pf.	118	115	115¾ — 2¼
2,700	*St. J. Lead..	15¾	14½	14⅝ + ⅜
44,350	*Stutz Motor.	63⅜	59⅜	60⅜ — 1½
12,100	Submar. Boat v. t. cfs....	36	31¼	33 — 2¼
7,000	*Teh. Prod....	44¼	40⅞	43⅝ + ⅝
710	*Todd Ship....	74¼	73½	73½ — 1
2,800	Triangle Film	3	2½	3 ..
8,700	*U.S. L. & H.	2¾	2½	2¾ — ⅛
3,100	*U.S.L.& Hpf.	6¼	5⅞	5⅞ — ⅛
1,600	U. S. S'ship..	6⅝	6¼	6⅛ + ⅛
7,400	Unicorn Film.	1¼	1	1¼ ..
80,900	*United Mot..	75¾	64	65¾ — 7¼
6,800	Un. Profit S..	1	⅞	1 + ⅛
2,000	United Zinc..	7	6	6⅜ — ⅛
100	Wab. Pitt. T.	19	10	19 ..
200	Wab. P. T.pf.	50¼	50¼	50½ ..
15,500	White Mot....	54⅜	51¾	53¾ — 1¼
3,000	World Film v. t. ctfs..	1	⅞	⅞ — ⅛
8,200	*Zinc Concen. STANDARD OIL GROUP	4½	3⅞	4 — ⅛
200	Anglo-Amer....	14¾	14¼	14¼ — ⅛
15	Buckeye P. L.	90	90	90 — 2
212	Illinois P. L.	173	168	172 + 5
15	Indiana P. L.	93	93	93 ..
150	Ohio Oil.....	237	232	236 + 4
22	Prairie P. L..	225	222	222 ..
10	P. Oil & Gas.	308	308	308 ..
11	St. Oil, Ohio.	370	370	370 ..
75	St. Oil, N. J.	526	523	525 + 5
308	St. Oil, Cal..	268	261	268 +18
215	St. Oil, N. Y.	205	204	204 ..
168	St. Oil, Del.	570	566	570 ..
10	So. Penn. Oil.	352	352	352 ..
10	S. W. P. P. L.	109	109	109 ..
20	Vacuum	270	269	270 + 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS

7,950	*Alb'ta Pet. Ltd. (pros.).	57	55	57 ..
2,200	Am. Oil & G.	1⅞	¾	¾ — ⅛
3,040	*Bar. O. & G.	3½	2⅞	2⅞ — ⅛
1,900	*Cent. Pet. (a pros.)	61	59	61 + 1
7,700	*C.&C. (O.R.).	25¼	23	23¾ — 1⅝
23,200	*Cos. O. & G..	15⅝	13⅜	13⅝ — 1⅜
7,200	*Cos.O.& G.pf.	3⅝	3½	3½ ..
100	Houston Oil..	14	14	14 ..
10,100	*Federal Oil..	⅞	¾	¾ — ⅛
1,700	*Int. Petrol..	10¾	10	10⅜ — ⅜
27,800	*Ken. O. (pr.)	70	64	68 —11
600	Metro. Pet....	17	15	15 — 2¼
100	Midwest Ref.	64½	64½	64½ — 2½
27,500	*Midwest Oil	48	44	45 — 3
3,000	*Mid. Oil pf.	84	76	84 + 8
18,000	*Muskogee R.	3¼	3¼	3⅜ — ⅛
10,200	*N.Y.-Ok. O.	87	85	86 + 1
39,000	*Okla. Oil...	14	10	12 ..
750	*Okla. Oil pf.	1	¾	¾ — ⅛
5,300	Ok. P. & Ref.	7⅞	7½	7½ — ⅛
700	Penn. Gas....	⅞	⅞	⅞ ..
44,200	*Prud. O.&G..	19	14	17 ..
3,550	*Sap. O. & R.	10⅝	10⅜	11¼ — ⅜
1,000	Savoy Oil....	11¾	11	11 ..
2,325	*Sinclair Oil..	45	40¾	40¾ — 5¼
25,600	*Tex. M. P..	71	69	70 ..
20,700	*Un. West. Oil.	1¾	1½	1¾ — ⅛
12,200	*Victoria Oil.	1⅝	1½	1¾ — ⅛
500	Wayl'd O.&G.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞ — ⅛

MINING STOCKS

33,300	*Al.-West. ..	50	40	50 —20
11,500	*Atlanta.....	12	10½	11 — ⅜
63,500	*Adanac Silver	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛ — ⅛
24,400	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pr.).	65	60	64 + 1
23,500	*Ariz. Cop...	39	35	35 — 6
1,000	Beaver Con...	39	39	39 ..
15,600	Big L. C. Co.	2¼	2	2⅛ — ⅛
1,000	Bingham Min.	10⅜	10	10 ..
14,800	*Booth	17	15½	16 — ⅜
60,500	Boston & M..	1⅞	¾	¾ — ⅛
6,600	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs...	6⅞	4½	5¼ — 1¼
2,550	*Calaveras C..	5¾	4⅞	5 ..
19,400	Caledonia....	68	65	67 + 1
6,300	Canada Cop...	1⅛	¾	1⅛ — ⅛
12,200	†Cashboy	5¼	4⅞	5 — ⅛
7,250	Cerro de P. C.	53½	52¼	53 + 1
2,300	Chemung D. T.	10	9	9 ..
15,850	Con. A. Sm..	1⅝	1½	1¾ — ⅛
2,000	Con. Nev.-U..	⅞	¾	¾ ..
500	Crown Res....	⅞	⅞	⅞ ..
200	Con. Op. M...	2¾	2¾	2¾ — ⅛
5,800	Crystal C. M..	1¼	⅞	1 — ⅛
12,600	*†Double-Head. Silver	58	55	55 + 1
1,725	Dundee-Arcop. (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞ + ⅛
2,200	*Dupont Cop..	⅞	⅞	⅞ — ⅛
56,800	*†Emma Cop..	50	40	45 — 3
2,200	Eagle & B. B.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜ ..
6,100	First N. Cop..	3⅞	3	3¾ ..
3,800	†Gold Hill....	18	17	18 ..
10,700	Goldfield Con.	91	83	89 + 4
7,800	*Gold'd Mer.	9½	9	9 ..
11,750	Hecla Mining.	6	5	5¼ — ⅛
6,900	*Hemple C. Co.	1½	1	1 ..
1,700	Howe Sound..	5	4¾	5 ..
84,100	†Insp. Verde (a prospect)....	53	50	53 ..
5,000	Int. Mines....	15	15	15 ..
900	Int. & Intercon. M. & R.....	2	2	2 ..
1,100	Iron Blossom..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ — ⅛
93,500	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1¼	1¼	1¼ — ⅛
12,500	*†Jim Butler..	98	81	88 —13
16,500	*Jumbo Ext..	79	74	76 — 4
10,400	Jerome Victor	2	1⅞	1⅞ — ⅛
10,900	*†Kewanas	10¼	8½	10 — 1½
8,600	La Exp. Min. Co (a prospect).	51	45	51 + 1
2,000	Louisiana Con.	17	16	17 ..
1,400	Magma Cop...	19	18	18¾ — ¼
112,000	*Marsh	14½	13	13¼ — 1
18,800	†McK.-Dar....	64	52	56 + 6
200	McIntyre	1¾	1¾	1¾ ..
850	Mines of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾ — ⅛
7,250	Mol. Tung....	5	3¾	4⅛ — 1½
15,300	*†Mont. G. M.	79	72	76 + 3
3,500	Murdock Min.	43	42	43 ..
800	Montana C....	½	½	½ ..
10,350	Monitor Min..	2	1¾	2 + ⅛
65,600	*†Moth. Lode.	28	26	26½ — 1
23,000	*†Newray M..	43	41	42 ..
3,800	N. Y. & H. R.	16½	15½	15⅝ ..
1,400	Nipissing Min.	6⅞	6¾	6¾ — ⅛
1,800	N. Butte Div..	⅞	¾	¾ ..
5,050	Oat. Big Jim.	75	70	70 —10
4,000	†Oat. Lex., (a prospect) ..	63	61	63 + 3
3,000	†Oat. So. (a prospect)	30	28	30 + 4
1,000	*Oro	5	5	5 ..
7,000	†Peter. Lake..	26	24	25 ..
13,300	*Rex C. Min.	16	13	13½ — 3
1,700	Ray Hercules.	3½	3½	3½ ..
12,400	†Rochester M.	60	55	57 — 2
700	*Round Mt....	50	46	46 —17
6,150	San Toy	15	14	14¼ — ¾
300	Scr. Gravel...

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Money played a very important part in what happened in the stock market last week. It was not because there was danger of any prolonged scarcity of funds. That fear was in very few minds. But the bank statement a week ago had shown a large loss in cash and a material impairment of the reserve position. On Monday many loans were called and the very condition which made the calling of loans necessary also made it somewhat difficult to obtain fresh accommodation at the banks. The 6 per cent. rate for call money on Monday afternoon was the result in the money market. In the stock market the result was seen in the selling of stocks for the purpose of paying off loans and generally of reducing commitments which had been easy enough to care for when money was excessively easy, but which had become somewhat inconvenient with the passing of the money market into a new phase.

The pressure upon the market arising from the necessity of replenishing bank reserves was by no means evenly distributed. In calling loans banks naturally chose first the loans secured by collateral less desirable than the average and in this way the greatest pressure was brought to bear against those stocks which were less seasoned than many others, and which, therefore, had a lower rating as collateral. This had a good deal to do with the severity of the decline in some of the relatively new industrials. The circumstances which made them less desirable as collateral also made them more vulnerable under liquidation and bear attack and they had to encounter both in considerable degree last week.

We have here the fundamental explanation of the week's decline. It was frequently said that the weakness of the market was due mainly to the fact that bearishly inclined traders were picking out the vulnerable stocks, but to resort to that explanation for the fall in prices would be to beg the question why certain stocks were vulnerable.

In the long period of liquidation which carried prices very considerably below the level at which they began this year many of the excesses of last year's speculation in the so-called war stocks and in other industrials had been partly corrected, but while the position of the list as a whole was greatly improved there were not a few issues which still retained enough of the price gains resulting from that speculation to make them the mark of bearish attack. United States Industrial Alcohol was conspicuous in this group of stocks last week, but there were many others in which extensive liquidation was encountered and on which much bearish pressure was exerted.

It was the first time since the stock market had gotten well under way after the suspension of trading enforced by the outbreak of the war in Europe that traders had had to give very serious thought to the money market. The establishment of the Federal Reserve bank system, with its accompanying reduction in reserve requirements, followed as it was by a huge inflow of gold from Europe, created an unprecedented ease of money—not unprecedented so far as rates were concerned, although these were very low, but entirely unprecedented in respect to the ease with which the greatest expansion which ever occurred in the business of the country was financed. This expansion in trade was accompanied by a very considerable, although not unparalleled, speculation in securities. Between the two the money market would long since have been advanced to a much higher level were it not for the two causes just referred to.

So long had the abnormal ease in money lasted in the face of very great trade and speculative demand that traders had come to count on that ease in money as a permanent condition. Warnings that it would not last forever and that count would eventually have to be taken of the hardening of interest rates as a result of the gradual absorption of the free supply of funds were ignored by most. It came, then, as something of a shock to the trading community that call money should be lending at 6 per cent. For that reason high money proved the more effective weapon in the hands of the bears, who increased the amount of liquidation by forcing down and uncovering a large amount of weakly positioned stock.

It is sometimes a sufficient explanation of a decline to suggest that a stock had fallen because it should never have risen. That element no doubt figures in the decline of a number of stocks, for in the midst of the war-fever speculation a good many prices were carried to excess. That, however, is too sweeping an explanation to apply indiscriminately, for, after all, the final test of value is earning power, and the earning power of American corporations, speaking of them generally, is still very high. Statistics bearing on the volume of business and the trade outlook have been showing a letting down from the high points reached during the first six months of this year, but nearly all general trade comment is to the effect that the let-up is less than normal for this season of the year.

What is feared, of course, is that what now takes on the appearance of a seasonal setback should develop into a much more fundamental movement, a reaction from the war time activity which has been, and is still being, enjoyed by nearly all lines of industry. Some such fear was responsible for the lack of aggressive support which made it easier for the bears last week to make as much progress as they did in forcing prices down. The existence of that fear is not without advantage. We have previously tried to point out the probability that much of the readjustment to which the business and the financial worlds have been looking forward as a necessary consequence of the ending of the war will have occurred before the treaties of peace are actually signed. Both the stock market and the commercial markets have been discounting the effect of peace readjustments, and unless the war should come to an end abruptly and unexpectedly it may well be that by far the larger part of this readjustment will have been accomplished in advance. That would leave the way open for a suitable reflection in the stock market of the great good news of peace.

Meanwhile, and to return to our previous topic, what have we to expect in the money market? Under conditions similar to those which existed at the beginning of last week after the cash holdings of the banks had been heavily drawn on for the tax payments to the Government and for other purposes, a recurrence of forced liquidation might be unavoidable. Recurrent stringency, even though it were no greater than that of last Monday, would force out stocks previously bought on margin and be an obstacle in the way of developing a new speculative market position. Such a condition would intensify the adverse effects of any other factor tending to induce liquidation or to encourage bear operations. That, however, is not the money market's most probable course.

The rapidity with which the New York banks recovered from the setback to their reserve position shows that the banking situation still has large freedom of movement. Call loans, which on Tuesday were renewed at 5 per cent., were renewed on Friday at 3½ per cent. Saturday's bank statement showed a surplus reserve of $95,000,000 instead of $53,000,000 the week before. A renewal of the gold movement which last week brought in a total of $15,000,000 supplemented the return to the New York banks of a large amount of cash temporarily withdrawn over the turn of the half year. It is important, too, that money for commercial use it still plentiful at rates not much above those which lately prevailed. Though call money went as high as 6 per cent., commercial paper was still being discounted at rates as low as 4 per cent., and bank acceptances of the class eligible for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Bank did not go above 2¾ per cent. These rates are far from being indicative of any deep-seated stringency.

One of the best judges of the commercial money market commenting on the fact that money, one of the last commodities to enhance in value, had now risen to a high level, expressed the opinion that the market would settle down between 4 and 5 per cent. He foresaw no greater firmness in money than that, and his view is clearly in keeping with all the facts which lie before us today. Money is worth more, but it is still plentiful.

It is not a condition confined to our own market. Partly because of the change in our own position, and partly because of the natural effect of the unheard of amount of borrowing which the countries of Europe have been doing, the Bank of England last week advanced its discount rate from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent., changing it for the first time since August, 1914. Some of Europe's borrowing has been done from us, although the amount which we have supplied seems small in contrast with the huge sums which the countries borrowing from us have found at home.

The latest addition to the list of foreign loans placed here is the $95,000,000 French credit underwritten last week. This by itself is a large sum, but it seems an insignificant amount to lend when we recall the fact that within the last sixty days we have imported by way of Canada close to $170,000,000 in gold. This is more than ten times the cash required as reserve against the deposits created by a credit of the size of that which we have just extended to France.

No doubt gold will continue to come to us no matter how much or how often Europe may borrow here while the war is on, for Europe needs all the means at its disposal to cover the huge balance due to the United States on our trade with other nations. The preliminary figures of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 issued in Washington last week showed a total foreign trade of $6,525,000,000 and a credit balance of $2,165,000,000. Gold, as well as securities and loans, will probably be needed to recover a continuing balance on such a scale as this. Thus our gold supply is likely to be further augmented, and in the background lies the practically unused discount facilities of the Federal Reserve system. The check which monetary conditions have put upon speculation is wholesome; the danger of any great stringency is remote.

SURPRISE IN LONDON MARKET.

Rise in Discount Rates Is Cause of Disappointment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—With very little warning the Bank of England discount rate was advanced on Thursday from 5 to 6 per cent. This is the first change since the memorable days of August, 1914, when the rate rose to 10 per cent. on the 1st, falling by easy stages to 5 per cent. on the 8th.

In some quarters where judgment is usually sound the movement is considered rather premature. Its ostensible cause was the tightening of money rates in New York early in the week, and fears of definitely higher money values in America.

The cause of higher rates on your side is not readily appreciated here, and while full allowance is made for the absorption of banking resources on account of the Allies, and in consequence of internal trade activity in the United States, expectation had been that the Federal Reserve act would operate to counteract anything worse than a quite temporary stringency. Consequently the rise in the official standard here caused surprise and disappointment, partly because much emergency finance was based on the old minimum, and the new rate means more costly short-term borrowing by the Government.

Treasury bill rates were raised yesterday to 5½ per cent. for three months, 5¾ per cent. for six months, and 6 per cent. for twelve months bills. The nine months maturity has been abandoned. The cost of bankers' loans to credit dealers has been increased to 5 per cent. for regular advances, with a moderate amount of call money available on rather cheaper terms. The discount quotations have been established at ½ to ¾ per cent. above those ruling in the early part of the week.

The recent steady upward movement of stocks was interrupted by the unlooked-for monetary developments, and in all departments quotations were lower to adjust to new conditions.

INACTIVITY ON PARIS BOURSE.

Spanish Securities Little Affected by Railroad Strike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—The Bourse closed on Thursday for a three-day holiday after a week which was inactive, owing to the absence of important military or diplomatic events. French rentes continued their advance, the 3 per cents closing at 64.40 and the war loan at 90.30.

The Spanish group was little affected by internal difficulties. Negotiations with railroad employes were unsuccessful, and the latest reports state that part of the men have gone on strike. As a result, Spanish exterior bonds and railroad securities fell slightly, closing weak.

Coppers were dull. Utah is quoted at 460, against 479 last week, while Mount Elliott lost 4 points, and Rios closed firm after a substantial advance. The rest of the market was strong, especially French bank and railroad securities.

The Minister of Finance has published a statement of taxes collected during the first half of 1916, showing an increase of 14½ per cent. over the same period last year. The tax on Bourse transactions yielded 180,000 francs, against 56,000 last year, proving increased activity and confidence in the future. The exchanges were unchanged, sterling closing at 28.13 and New York cables at 5.90.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 15, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,431,500	$574,379,950
Same period last year	12,397,500	424,770,700

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.35	87.00	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago	82.20	82.10	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. G. M. cv. 6s, SERIES A	101	101	101	2
Alls. Valley 4s	100	100	101	4
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	86	86	86	10
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	38
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	97½	97	97	40
Am. Cotton Oil 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	20
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	107½	106⅝	106⅝	7
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	39
Am. Thread 4s	109	108⅜	108⅜	169
Am. Tobacco 6s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	20
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	119	119	119	1
Ann Arbor 4s	80	79	79¼	44
Armour & Co. 4½s	89	88½	88½	2
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	30
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, r.	93	92½	92⅞	222
A., T. & S. F. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	105½	104¼	104¼	7
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	105¾	104⅜	104⅞	121
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	85	84½	84⅝	12
A., T. & S. F. E. Ok. 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	1
Atl. & C. A. L. 5s	93⅝	97½	97½	2
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92¼	102½	102½	1
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	17
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	90½	90¼	90¼	17
B. & O. gold 4s	93	92⅝	92⅝	122½
B. & O. conv. 4½s	91	90¾	90⅞	40
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	95⅜	94¾	94⅝	296½
B. & O. ref. 5s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	1
B. & O., P. L. T. & W. a. 4s	100⅜	100¼	100¼	192
B. & O. Pitts., J. & M. Div. 3½s	87	86½	87½	40
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	91	91	91	6
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100¼	100	100	28
Braden Copper 6s	99	103⅜	103⅜	8
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	99	99	99	15
B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918	102	102	102	3
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	100¼	100	100½	58
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, st	100⅜	100¼	100¼	12
Bush Terminal 5s	100⅛	100¼	100¼	5
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	88	88	88	7
CAL. GAS & ELL. 5s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	5
Can. South. cons. 5s	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	14
Car. Clinch. & O. 5s	95	95	95	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	100⅜	100	100	18
Central Leather 5s	102	101¼	101½	29
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	116⅛	116	116	8
Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s, reg.	116½	116	116	9
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Cent. Pacific gtd. 4s	89	88½	88⅝	44
Central Pacific 3½s	89⅛	89½	89½	39
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	94⅜	94	94⅜	230
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	85⅛	85¼	85¼	28
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	90¼	105⅞	105⅞	45
Chi. & Alton 3s	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	27
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50½	50	50	29
C., B. & Qy. gen. 4s	92⅜	92⅛	92¼	28
C., B. & Qy. jt. 4s	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	485
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛	3
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	99	98⅝	99	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84	83⅞	84	1
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95	94¾	94¾	5
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	71	70½	70⅝	17
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106	106	106	1
Chi. & St. P. gen. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94	93⅝	93⅝	55
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	92⅝	90⅝	90⅝	23
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	101⅝	91⅝	92⅜	33
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107⅝	107¼	107½	83
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	102	101⅜	101⅝	1283
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103½	102	103⅜	6
C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s	106¾	106¼	106½	2
C. & N. W. deb. 5s	91½	90¾	91¼	23
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	102	102	102	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	6
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81¾	81¼	81¼	1
C. & N. W. Del. Pl. V. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	97½	97	97½	14
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85	84¾	84¾	21
C., R. I. & P. Pac. col. 4s, Series O	97½	97½	97½	5
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75¼	73⅝	74	148
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	3
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	101½	101⅜	101½	15
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	66¼	61½	62¾	490
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, stamped	59	59	59	20
Chi., St. P., M. & O. 5s	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	5
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	99⅝	99⅝	353
Chi. & W. Ind. 6s	106	106	106	1
Chi. & W. I. com. 4s	76⅝	75⅝	76⅜	35
C., St. L. & C. 4s	122	122	124½	74½
C., St. L. & C. 4s, C.	92¼	92¼	92⅜	3
Cairo Div. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
C., C., C. & St. L., W. & M. 4s	77½	76	77½	8
Col. Indus. 5s	76½	76	76	4
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91	91	91	2
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	12
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	83	83	83	5
Con'l Cable 4s	73	73	73	5
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	122	121¾	121½	25
Corn P. R. I. f. 5s, '34	96½	95⅞	96⅛	16
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅝	102	102	66
DEL. & H. 1. & R. 4½s	100⅝	100	100⅝	24
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	99⅝	100⅜	100⅜	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	108½	98⅝	99⅜	19
D., R. G. W. ref. 5s	70¾	103⅞	103⅞	28
D. & R. G. con. 4s	84¾	69⅝	70	39
D. & R. G. con. 4s	84¾	84¼	84¼	3
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83½	78⅜	78¾	88
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101¼	82⅞	83½	50
Det. United 4½s	81	101½	101½	2
Dist. Securities 5s	75¼	80¼	80¾	11
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	103⅞	72½	72½	228
Erie 1st con 7s	110	105¾	105¾	5
Erie 1st con. 4s	84¾	110	110	41
Erie gen. 4s	74½	84¾	84⅝	80
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	70	74¼	74½	9
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	73	70	70	44
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	86	72⅝	72⅝	14
Erie, Pa., col. 5s	89¾	84⅜	85	44½
FT. W. & D. C. 6s	105⅝	89¾	89¾	14
GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d ext. 5s	99	105¾	105¾	13
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	99	99	1
Ga. & Ala. 1st 5s	103½	105	105	5
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102	103½	103½	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s	105½	102	102	5
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	105¾	105	105	23
Gt. Nor. 4½s	90	105	105	21
Gt. Falls Pr. 5s	99⅛	99¼	99¼	47
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	86	101	101	4
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	92¾	84¼	86	6
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71⅜	92¾	92¾	2
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	29	70¾	70¾	44½
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	80	28½	28½	21
Ill. Cent. 4s	88	88	88	15
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	88	88½	88½	3
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101	86	85¾	86	32
Ill. C. L. 3½s	78⅜	101	101	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	90½	78⅜	78⅜	2
Ind. Steel 5s	101⅜	90½	91	38
Interboro R. T. 5s	98⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74⅜	98⅜	98½	182
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	96	73⅜	74½	76
Int. M. M. 4½s	104½	96	96	7
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	104⅛	103¼	104¼	20
Int. Paper 6s	101¼	101¼	104	736
Int. Paper con. 5s	92	101¼	101¼	11
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	100½	92	92	2
Kan. City So. 5s	90½	100½	100½	2
Kan. City So. 3s	68½	90¾	90¾	10
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	68½	68½	1
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s	65	87½	87½	50
Knox. & Ohio 6s	108¾	65	65	1
LACK. STEEL 5s	100	108¾	108¾	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	91⅝	99¾	99¾	14
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅝	90	90	31
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101½	101⅝	101⅝	2
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	98¼	101½	101½	14
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	83⅜	98	98	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1925	95⅜	83⅜	83⅜	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅛	95⅜	95⅜	8
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	111⅜	94⅛	94⅛	44
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	100	111⅜	111⅜	13
L. V. of N.Y. gtd. 4½s	101⅛	99½	99¾	12
Leh. V. of Pa. con. 4s	90½	100½	101⅛	12
Liggett & Myers 7s	126⅜	90½	90½	2
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅜	122½	125⅜	6
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	100⅜	100½	100⅜	12
Long Island ref. 4s	88	100¾	100¾	⅛
L. I. N. Shore 5s	100½	88	88	1
Lorillard 7s	125½	100¼	100¼	8
Lorillard 5s	100⅜	123½	125¼	2
Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	95½	100¼	100¼	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94½	95	95⅜	14
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5, 1936	108½	94¼	94¼	33
L. & N. P. & M. 4s	88½	108½	108½	1
L. & N. A. & K. & C. 4s	87	88⅛	88½	23
MAN. CON. 4s	90¼	86	87	14
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	91¼	90¼	90½	5
Mex. R. cv. 4s, Ser. A.	110	91¼	91¼	4
Mex. P. cv. 4s, Ser. C.	108	108½	108½	5
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	86¼	108	108	1
Mich. C. 5s, 1931, reg.	105	86¼	86¼	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s	60	105	105	10
Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	61	60	60	9
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	92	61	61	17
Mo., K. & Ok. 1st 5s	86	91¾	91¾	31
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¾	86	86	5
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	48½	75¾	75¾	36
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	44	48	48½	9
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	66	44	44	8
Mo. P. 5s, G.T.R. sta.	91	65	66	8
M.P. 5s, '17, G.T.R.D. sta.	91	90¼	91	32
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, Col. T. R., sta.	92	91	91	10
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	101¾	91	92	7
Mo. Pacific 4s	52	101¾	101¾	89
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr.	52	50	51	89
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r. sta.	52	50	50¼	66
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	51¼	48½	49	43
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	52½	50¾	51	11
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	118	50¾	50¾	117
Mont. Tram. ref. 5s	92	113	113	5
Montana Power 5s	98	92	92	1
Morris & Essex 3½s	86⅝	97⅜	97½	20
Morgan's L. & T. 7s	104¾	86⅜	86⅜	5
N. C. & ST. L., Mc. M. V. & A. 6s	100¾	104¼	104¾	3
Nat. Enam. & St. 5s	98	100¾	100¾	2
Nat. Tube. 5s	101¼	98	98	2
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	103½	100⅜	101¼	13
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93½	103⅜	103¼	5
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90⅜	93	93	188
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82¾	90¼	90¼	179
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. reg.	81¾	82½	82½	78
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112¼	81	81	13
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A.	83¼	112¼	112⅜	346
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	75⅝	83⅛	83⅛	3
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s, reg.	74½	75½	75⅝	15
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	93½	74½	74½	12
N. Y. Dock 4s	72	93¼	93¼	15
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98	72	72	5
N.Y.G.E.L.,H.&P. 4s	84⅜	98	98	½
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P. 5s	105	84⅜	84⅜	3
N.Y.,L.&W. constr. 5s	103	104	104	29
N.Y. Municipal Ry. 5s	99	103	103	1
N.Y.,N.H.&H.R.cv. 6s	112⅜	99	99	14
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	80	112½	112½	13
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	89	80	80	12
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	76¾	89	89	5
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	58¼	76	76	64
N.Y., Susq. & W. gen. 5s	77	58¼	58¼	255
		75	75	4

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98	97⅝	98	120½
Norf. & W. con. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	7
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	93⅝	93	93	37
Norf. & W. div. 4s	89⅝	121½	121½	5
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	130½	89¾	89¾	12
N. & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s	89	130½	130½	2
Northern Pacific	92¾	88¼	89	5
Northern Pacific 3s	90⅝	91⅝	91⅝	150½
OHIO R. 1st 5s	107	66	66¾	37½
Ontario Power 5s	93⅝	107	107	1
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	101¼	93⅞	93¼	4
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	93	101	101	6
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	108½	92	93	61
Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	106¾	108	108½	4
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	91¾	106	106	18
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	84½	91¼	91¾	43
PAC. T. & T. 5s	100¾	84	84½	9
Penn. 4s, 1943	98½	100¼	100¼	24
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅜	98¼	98¼	5
Penn. gen. 4½s	99⅝	99⅛	99¼	12
Penn. Con. 4½s	101½	101	101	73
Penn. gtd. 4½s	104¼	104½	104¾	169
Penn. gtd. 3½s	101	100⅝	101	8
Peo. Gas C. Ref. 5s	101	86⅛	86⅛	4
Peoria & East. inc. 4s	38	100¾	100¾	18
Phl. Co. cv. 5s, '22	90	36	36	12
Phila. Cons. Coll. 5s	94	90	90	15
Pontard R. & L. cv. 5s	78½	94	94	5
Portland Ry. 5s	91½	78¼	78¼	1
RY. STEEL SP. Int. Ocean 5s	98	91¼	91½	4
Reading General 4s	93⅝	98¾	98¾	6
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	97	95	95	60
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	97⅝	97	97	1
Rich. & Dan. d 5s	103⅞	97½	97½	21
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	75	103⅜	103⅜	1
Rio. G. W. col. 4s	66½	75	75	11
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	58	66½	66½	1
Roch & Pitts. c. 6s	110	58	58	1½
ST. J. & G. I. 1st 4s	68⅝	110	110	1
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	81	68⅝	68⅞	3
St. Ter. L. Mt. & So. R. & G. 5s	75	81	81	52
St. L. & S. F. Ry. g. 5s	101¾	73½	75	44
St. L. & S. F. Ry. g. 6s	110¼	101¾	101¾	4
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r.	81	110¼	110¼	2
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., stamped	75	80	80	10
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	72¾	74½	75	33
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Buckeye Pipe Line
Eureka Pipe Line
Illinois Pipe Line
Indiana Pipe Line
New York Transit
Prairie Pipe Line
South Penn. Oil
S. O. of California
S. O. of Indiana
S. O. of New Jersey
Vacuum Oil

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Old Dominion S. S. 5s
United Lead Co. 5s
Hecker-Jones-Jew'l M.1st6s
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s
Richmond & Allegh. 1st 4s
Brooklyn Boro Gas 1st 5s
Singer Mfg. Co.
Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
Am. Thermos Bottle
New Jersey Zinc
Hanover Fire Insurance
United Lead Co. 5s

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F&T

REVISED TO DATE
containing all financial statements of Standard Oil Companies for 1915, together with other important information regarding these companies and the general oil industry.
14th EDITION
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 15, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total Sales	$3,100,243	$90,139,217
Same period a year ago	3,216,041	67,958,273

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.95	82.91	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	70.99	67.26	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
52¾	July 7	52	June 29	ACME TEA	52½	52	52½	— ¼	500
97⅞	June 29	96½	July 14	Acme Tea 1st pf	97	96½	96½	— ½	30
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	137	137	137	— 3¾	300
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15	15	15		300
43	Apr. 28	32	June 24	Adv. Rumely pf	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ¼	100
66	July 11	64	July 14	Ajax Rubber†	66	64	64	— 1	400
26⅛	Jan. 7	16⅜	July 5	Alaska Gold M.††	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛	7,900
10⅜	Jan. 7	7⅛	June 17	Alaska J. Gold M.††	8¼	7⅞	8		3,300
33⅞	Mar. 14	19⅜	July 11	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22	19⅜	20⅛	— 1⅞	11,500
84½	May 16	70⅞	July 11	Allis-C. Mfg. pf	74	70⅞	73	— ⅞	6,700
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	68	66¼	66¼	— 2½	1,500
100	June 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	..	..	98½		....
39½	July 1	39⅛	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	..	..	39½		....
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	53	53	53		100
96¼	July 6	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	94½	86	89¼	— 2¼	99,900
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	99¾	100		200
104	June 17	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	103½		....
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf	..	..	168		....
65⅝	Mar. 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	55¼	51¼	54⅝	+ 1⅝	31,600
113⅞	Jan. 26	108¼	July 13	Am. Can pf	109	108¼	108⅞	— ⅛	800
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy	54½	52	54½	+ 1½	12,700
119½	Mar. 11	115½	July 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	..	..	115½		....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf	..	..	46		....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coalt	..	..	25		....
175⅞	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	147	130	135	—13½	9,600
117½	June 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116½	116½	116½	— 1	100
57⅛	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54	52½	52½	— 2½	1,300
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99	99	99	— 1½	100
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	128	126½	128	+ 1½	350
12	Jan. 3	8⅝	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅜	1,400
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf	52⅝	49⅞	50⅛	— 2⅞	3,500
31¼	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29⅞	28⅞	29	— ¾	4,200
25½	Jan. 20	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	19	17¼	17½	— 2	1,900
53¾	Apr. 25	38⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf	48½	42	42½	— 2	1,900
83⅞	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	64½	58	61	— 3	36,200
104¾	Apr. 3	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf	100	99⅛	100	..	800
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	..	..	8		....
39	July 6	31⅜	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf	38	36¼	36¼	— 2	1,200
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94	90⅞	92½	— 1⅜	24,400
114⅝	Feb. 3	109½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf	111⅛	110½	111½	+ 1	300
96½	June 14	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	93	91¾	93	— ¼	800
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	85¼	84½	85¼	— 1¼	450
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	144		....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	107		....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	47	44¼	45	— 1¼	2,700
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	110	108½	109¼	— 2⅜	2,300
119	May 25	115⅞	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞		100
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	60¼	60¼	60¼		125
131½	June 16	129¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel	129¼	129	129¼		3,400
208¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 10	Am. Tobacco	208	206	208	+ 1¼	2,400
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106½	+ ¾	100
55¾	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	44	43	43¾	— 1¼	3,950
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf	95	94	95	— ¼	900
26½	June 12	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf	25	23	25	+ 1	1,700
97⅞	Apr. 10	29⅜	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm	34½	29⅜	34½	+ 3½	33,500
71½	June 16	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf	69¾	59½	63½	+ ½	4,000
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†	81⅝	77¼	78⅞	— 2⅝	105,900
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	5		....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67	66¾	67	+ ¼	200
108½	Jan. 4	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106¾	104½	104½	— 1⅝	7,100
102	Feb. 23	98¾	July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	98¾	99	..	2,410
117¼	June 16	109½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	118	112	112¾	— 2	300
65¼	July 8	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I	64½	56	57	— 8¼	10,200
65	July 8	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf	63¾	61	61	— 3	8,200
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	71½	65⅝	68	— 1½	66,500
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf	105¼	105½	105¼	+ 1	300
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89¼	88¼	89¼	— ¼	6,300
80	Jan. 4	70	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅜	415
3⅜	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛	2,200
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	444	419⅞	444	— 5½	1,800
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf	..	..	135		....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40		....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish 1st pf	..	..	80		....
85⅛	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	85½	85	85	— 1¼	1,100
182	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	130		....
60½	May 10	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ 1¾	200
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	99		....
14	Jan. 12	⅞	June 30	Bruns. T. & R.Rsco	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P	..	..	93		....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf	..	..	114⅞		....
87	Jan. 3	68½	July 10	Burns Bros	68½	68½	68½	— 1½	100
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf	..	..	109		....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼		....
31	Jan. 11	28	Jan. 3	Butterick Co.	28¼	28¼	28¾		200
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior†‡	67	60½	63½	+ 3⅛	41,370
42⅜	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	20½	17⅜	18½	— 3	1,600
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf	48¼	45	45	— 3¾	1,300
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58¾		....
183¾	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 7	Canadian Pacific	180	177	179	— 1⅛	7,000
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	..	..	88¾		....
57⅛	July 6	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	54⅜	52⅝	53⅞	— ⅝	8,600
112⅝	June 28	108⅝	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf	110½	109½	109½	— 1⅝	1,000
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J	..	..	290		....
*141½	June 9	*134	July 13	Cent. & S. A. Tel	136	134	136		13
131	June 9	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	110⅝	100⅞	107¼	— 4⅜	14,010
67⅜	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	62½	60½	61¼	— 1¼	7,200
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10		....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	20		....
15⅝	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅝	600
39⅜	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 22	Chi. Great West. pf	38¾	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅞	2,300
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	98¼	95½	96⅜	— 1½	10,800
136⅜	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130⅜	130¼	130⅜	— ⅛	200
134⅜	Jan. 3	124⅝	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	130	128	129½	— 1	2,000
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf	..	..	175		....
24⅝	June 21	15¾	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac	22¼	19¾	20⅜	— 1½	39,833
23	May 5	116	July 13	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	116	116	116	— 6½	100
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf	..	..	133		....
25⅜	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	20⅞	19⅝	20	— 1	8,200
60	Feb. 19	46⅛	July 11	Chino Copper†††	48¾	46¼	46¾	— 1¾	12,440
59⅝	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L	53	53¼	54	— 2½	800
86	June 6	70	Feb. 21	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	82½	82	82	— 1	400
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts	..	..	79½		....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spcd	..	..	*45½		....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co	72¾	71	71¾	— 1¾	1,000
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	108		....
53	Jan. 4	38⅜	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¼	41½	42⅜	— 1⅞	26,000
36⅛	June 13	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	32½	31	32½	— ⅛	200
90	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf	58½	58	58	— ¾	228
57⅝	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf	50	50	50	— 5	100
52⅜	Jan. 22	41	July 12	Compt. T. Rec. Co	42	41	41	— 1¼	600
116⅜	June 22	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal	..	..	114		....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130⅝	Mar.	Consolidated Gas	134	132⅜	134	— 1½	1,900
*25	July 13	*25	July 13	Con. Int. Cal. Min.†‡	23	23	23		20
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	100	92¼	93	— 9	3,600
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf	109	108	108	— 3	600
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.†	55	55	55	+ 1	100
30¾	Jan. 25	13½	June 26	Corn Products Ref	14¾	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜	3,200
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¾	90	90	— ⅛	4,800
50	May 2	41	Feb. 2	Crex Carpet Co	..	..	50		....
50	Feb. 8	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent	..	..	50		....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf	..	..	*34		....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	72½	63⅜	67¼	— 2⅜	171,650
119½	June 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf	114	113	113	— 1¼	700
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 3	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	225	225	— 1	350
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	..	..	108		....
63½	July 6	56½	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar	60¾	56½	57¾	— 3½	35,600
95¾	July 6	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94¾	93	93¾	— 1½	9,050
96½	June 8	95⅜	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95¼		....
89	Feb. 14	80	May 17	Deere & Co. pf	..	..	90		....
155½	Jan. 20	140¼	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	151½	151	151⅜	— ⅛	300
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West	226¼	225	225	— 8¾	200
16½	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr	15½	14¾	15	— ¾	1,300
37½	July 10	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	37½	33	34½	— 1⅝	12,122
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	137½	136	137½		85
..	.....	..	.....	Det. & Mackinac	..	..	70		....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys	116	116	116	— 3	950
111¾	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	110	109	110	— 1¾	400
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	43¼	41	41¼	— 2½	20,450
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†‡	29⅛	25⅝	26⅜	+ ⅜	1,100
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛	100
14	Jan. 3	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— 2¼	100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr	..	..	*30		....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf	..	..	100		....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605		....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat	63	62¼	62½	— ¼	500
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	36⅜	35	35⅝	— 1⅞	21,300
59½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf	54½	53	53⅜	— ⅞	3,900
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf	45	44½	44½	+ ½	300
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts. pf	..	..	*62½		....
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— 2⅝	100
57½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	38	38	38	..	410
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	300	296	300	— 5	574
116	Jan. 27	113¾	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf	115	114¾	115	— ¼	100
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	167	163¼	164¾	— 2¾	2,900
560	June 5	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	505	490	494	—11	1,400
120⅝	May 2	108	July 14	General Motors pf	110	108	108	— 4	200
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	75⅜	70¾	74	— 1⅛	82,200
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	113½	113¼	113½	+ ⅛	400
99	Feb. 10	91	July 12	Granby Consol	84½	80	83	— 2	1,200
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf	119½	118	118	— 1¼	4,000
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅝	June 26	G.N.ofs.for ore prop.	36⅜	34¼	34⅝	— 2⅞	6,000
53⅝	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	45⅝	44	45	— ½	7,900
90½	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	78	78	78	— 3	400
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	92½	92¾	92¾	— 3¼	200
80	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf	85	82	82	— 2½	300
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
182	Mar. 2	126¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	130½	130¼	130¼	+ ½	100
103⅛	Jan. 3	90¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT	105⅞	103⅜	104⅜	— 1⅝	1,700
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
52	Apr. 20	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	51⅞	46¼	47¾	— 2⅝	65,400
21¼	Jan. 3	15⅝	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17	16½	16⅞	— ¾	3,200
19	June 12	18⅜	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf	74½	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛	400
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs	..	..	17	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅝	Jan. 3	12	July 13	Int. Agricultural	12½	12	12½	— 2⅞	500
74	Jan. 5	38½	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf	47	38½	41	— 7	3,000
119⅜	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	115¼	113	115	+ 2	2,200
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	..	..	118	..	....
84¼	May 18	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	82	80	80	— 2	200
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	109	..	....
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep	25	21⅞	23⅝	— 1¼	36,500
100⅜	June 5	61⅛	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	88¼	79½	84½	— 4½	248,200
58⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.†	47¼	44½	45⅝	— 1⅞	14,800
111⅝	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	107	107	107	— 1	100
14	July 10	9¾	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	14	13	13¾	— ⅛	4,100
62½	July 10	42½	Feb. 2	Int. Paper pf	62½	60¼	61⅜	— ¼	3,700
6	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	..	..	2½	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	80¼	77¼	78	— 2	700
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf	106	106	106	+ 2	100
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	78	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	23¾	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	25	24⅝	25	— ½	1,300
64⅞	Jan. 3	58⅜	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	60	— ½	400
100	June 20	80¾	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co	..	..	98	..	....
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	..	..	117	..	....
74⅞	Mar. 20	67	July 14	Kelly Spring Tiret	71	67	67	— 3½	800
97⅛	Mar. 14	95⅜	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf	95¾	95⅜	95¾	— 1⅜	100
59	Apr. 3	45	July 12	Kennecott Copper	47⅝	45	46	— 1¾	65,100
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M	..	..	4½	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	126¼	126¼	..	73
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	70½	65	68½	— 2	5,100
10⅞	Feb. 9	10⅜	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛	100
20⅞	June 21	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West	19⅜	18½	18½	— 1	600
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜	— ⅛	300
56½	June 5	40⅜	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	47½	40⅜	43½	— 3¾	8,575
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	79¾	77½	78½	— 1½	9,300
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	251½	251½	251½	..	79
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf	121	121	121	..	200
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	38	37	37	+ ½	1,500
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17⅛	16	16	— 4⅝	200
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	85	85	85	..	10
59½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	59½	59½	59½	..	100
224	June 8	170½	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co	..	..	222½	..	....
120¼	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	118½	..	....
135½	June 13	121½	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash	133	132½	132¾	— ¼	600
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	82⅛	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅝	100
68⅜	June 7	64½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf	67⅝	67½	67¾	— ¼	200
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅞	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd	129½	129½	129½	+ ½	100
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co

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Alabama Power 5s
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Columbia G. & E. 1st & Deb. 5s
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STATEMENT JANUARY 1 1916
CAPITAL $2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES 10,146,941
NET SURPLUS 10,217,685
ASSETS 22,364,626

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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per shares. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	77	79
Alb. So. os.'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	July 1, 16	140	145
Do pf. ($50).	1,681,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	111	112
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	May 1, 16	50	50½
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	368	372
Am. P. & L.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	111	112
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	May 1, 16	68	70
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	3½	Q	Jan 1, 16	84	86
Do pf.	3,014,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	42	44
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	74	76
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Anac. & P.R.	.....	..	..	.....	15	17
Ass. '40.	2,379,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	83	88
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
At. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st & r.f.5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	73
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Balt Tube.	.....	..	..	.....	122	125
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31.	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	90
Bir. R., L. & P. 5s, '57.	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98½	100¼
B'T.C.1st5s.	2,974,000	..	..	.....	102	104
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '29.	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39.	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
Buf. Ry. Cv. 5s	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
Buf. & N.F.E. R. 1st 5s, '35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32.	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98¼
Do db.5s, '26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	92	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	92	93
Capital T. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.Ry. G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922.	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102¾	103½
Cities Service	17,218,380	*3	..	July 1, 16	328	332
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	July 1, 16	88	90
C.L.H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	99½	101½
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
C.R., G. & E. pf.	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
Com. Pr., R. & L. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Do pf.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	65	67
Com. Power 1st 5s, '33.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	85	86
C.G., E. & P. Do pf.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	July 15,16	87	87½
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s.	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Dec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	101
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	88
El. B. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	99½	100
Eliz., P. & C. 1st 5s, '32.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94¼	..
Eliz. & Tren. 5s, 1962.	.....	..	..	.....	92	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	87	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932.	328,000	3	S	J. & D	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000 2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	11½ 46	13 47½
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
B. & E. Bergen Co. 5s, '49.	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	91
Frontier Tel. 5s,	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	57	65
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	83
G. Wtr Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	91
Do deb. 6s.	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '29.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925.	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Int. R. of B. B.Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64½	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49.	14,001,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,543,600	..	..	.....	22½	25
Do 5s, '44.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 15	51	53
Do 2d 5s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	93½	96¾
Do 2d 6s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	94	96
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	94	95¾
Do pf. '44.	.....	..	..	.....	93	96½
Knoxv. T. 5s	825,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103½
K. C. Home Tel. 5s, '23.	.....	..	..	.....	100	101
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
Lock. & Ole. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '30	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '37.	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Md. El. Ry. 5s, '31.	4,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	98¾
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. pf. & ref. 5s, '61	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946.	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	1,852,000	1¾	Q	Ma. 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s, '46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90½	..
Nashv. R. & L. 1st pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	74	76
Do con.5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do ref.5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	..
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	102	102¼
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24.	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107	108½
Do 5s, '25.	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	2,938,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49.	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	93½
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	86
Do pf.	4,583,000	3	S	.....	16¼	17¾
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	60	65
	5,975,000	..	..	.....	88	88½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	10,652,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	96	97
N.T.Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
N. Y. West'r	.....	..	..	.....	77	79
LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry.5s, '41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,863,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	40	..
O.E. Ry.5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	46	..
Ozark P. & W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	95½
Pac. G. & E.	32,936,800	¼	..	Jul 15, 15	45½	47
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	58	58½
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	88½	89
Penn.W.& P.	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
Penn. W. Pr. 5s, 1940.	.....	..	..	.....	77	78
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	8,505,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91¾
Pontiac Light 5s, '27.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s, '30	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929.	8,525,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	92½
Pub. S. ctfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	37½	38
Riverside Tr. 5s, '60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	78
St.J.(Mo.) R., Lt., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97½	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32.	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98¼	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93½
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s, '49.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15,16	93	95
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	105	106
Do gen.5s, '39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97¼	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	97½	99
Splitdorf El. (Newark)	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	75	..
Spfd. (O.) L. H.& P.5s, '25	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	99½
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	15	16
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	40	41
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Do rf. 5s, '29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	..
Sup. W., L. & P.	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s, '54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	10½	11
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '31.	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83¾
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	6,809,568	..	..	.....	50	51½
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	9,481,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74½	75½
Do 4s, 1949.	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	26	26½
Do inc 4s, '49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	82	85
Pot. Gas 5s.	.....	..	..	.....	61	62
Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	..
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	80	85
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	80¾	81½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & J.	81½	82
Wash. G. Lt.	.....	..	..	.....	76½	77
Wash., B. & Ann. 5s, '41	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	85
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s.	.....	..	..	.....	105	106½
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	20	21
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	67½	69½
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s, '31	2,125,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 16	87½	92
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do db. 6s, '24	215,000 sh	1.25	S	Jun 1, 16	46	48
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	98

*Ex div. ‡Also 1¼% extra. §Also 10% extra. †Incl. 3¼% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra. ‖—Incl. 5% extra.

†Also 2½% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Chicle.	$8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	45	47
Do pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	74	77
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	158	162
Do pf.	2,099,630	1¾	Q	May 15,16	158	162
Am. Graph'o. 6s, 1130.	1,374,000	3	S	J. & D.	100¾	101¼
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	*5	Q	Jun 10,16	158	162
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	*5	Q	J.A.J.O	117½	119
Bliss, Ew.Co.	1,500,000	2¼	Q	July 1, 16	590	600
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	S	July 1, 16	75	84
Bcrd. C. M.	21,304,200	4	Q	Feb 15,16	115	119
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	105	109
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105	113
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,16	300	350
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	167	173
Cent. C. & C. Do pf.	2,850,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	65
Childs	6,077,130	1½	Q	July 1, 16	30	42
Int. Silver	6,028,588	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	97	100
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	24½	26½
K.C.S.Y.(Me) Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	73	76
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 31,16	75	77½
Lima Loc. Co. 6s, 1932.	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	82	84½
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Merg. Lino.	12,799,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,16	164	3¾ 166
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s.	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	58	64
N. J. Zinc.	10,000,000	5	..	Jun 10,16	204	208
Ot's Elevator	5,375,300	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	55	57
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	884	90½
Pierce Oil.	13,857,500	..	..	.....	12	12¼
Pr. & Gam.	13,498,160	4	Q	May 15,16	823	850
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13¾	14¼
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 15	73	74½
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 15	39	41
Rogers-Br. I. 1st 5s	5,193,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	135	142
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,16	90	101
Saf.C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	103½	106
Shred. Wht. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	118	121
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	.....	98	..
Tens. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	QJ	July 1, 16	234	238
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s.	2,050,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 16	105	107½
Wm. R.Arms	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
	.....	..	..	.....	1600	1675

*Ex div. ‡Also 10% extra.

‡Incl. 3¼% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

‖—Incl. 5% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	520	535
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	218	223
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	150	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	S	May 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	175
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	625	635
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	227	228
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 16	398	401
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	176	180
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	430	435
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	192	200
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	169	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	320	328
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	71	77
Fidelity	200,000	2	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 16	4500	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	995	1015
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	185	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	135
German Ex.	200,000	8	S	July 1, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	S	July 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	645	648
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	355	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	185	190
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	July 1, 16	300	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	310
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	235	242
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	S	May 10,16	269	273
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	185	193
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	290	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	..
Mutual	200,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	325	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	385	393
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	725	800
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	205	225
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	455	465
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	113	123
23d Ward.	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	141	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	275	410
West Side.	200,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550
Yorkville	100,000	6	S			

*Incl. 1% extra. †Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	448	455
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	454	455
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q

REPORT CONDUIT CO. OWES CITY $185,000

Referees, in Ten-Year Inquiry, Find Excess Profits and Signs of Expense Padding.

LAWYERS' FEES CUT DOWN

Allowances to Directors and Officers Held Excessive—Deficits Delay Repayments.

After a ten-year inquiry Hamilton O'Dell, George Gordon Battle, and Adrian H. Larkin, named in 1906 to discover whether the Consolidated Telephone and Electrical Subway Company owed the City of New York any money, have reported to the Supreme Court that the city is entitled to more than $185,000, which includes interest, for the years 1888, 1889, and 1900. In these years, the report says, the company earned excess profits which the city was entitled to but did not get.

Among the items in the company's books questioned by the referees were several under "general expenses" and "legal expenses," which the referees thought had been extensively padded. Foundation for many items could not be located, although careful inquiry was made. In the year 1892, accepted as typical, $54,000 was charged as "general expenses," which was reduced to $34,942. Among items struck out were $165 for telephones for company officials, $4,220 for salaries of officers appearing on payrolls that were not on file, $8,997 advances to Directors, and fees of Directors and committee, which were reduced from $4,210 to $1,080.

The legal expenses in 1901 amounted to $33,061, but the referees cut this to $15,300 on the ground that the services were worth no more. The larger items shaved were $2,000 to Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, $3,500 to M. Egleston, $1,500 to F. R. Coudert, and $5,000 to J. C. Tomlinson.

The long investigation revealed that the company earned more than 10 per cent. on its investment only in the years from 1888 to 1900 inclusive. Under the contract awarded in 1886 to build conduits and rent them the city was to share the profits when they exceeded 10 per cent. Later control of the company passed to the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.

The referees developed that in 1888 the company owned the city, in excess earnings, $21,939; in 1889, $77,049, and in 1900, $86,594. There was a deficit every year from 1900 to 1906, the total amounting to $1,336,080, all of which the referees report that the company is entitled to make up from earnings of more successful years before the city can legally claim anything. The report said:

"During the years 1888-1900 the company never informed the city of the excess profits. On the contrary, the defendants' statement to the City Controller was that no revenue had been received by the defendant for subways constructed under the agreement of 1887, and no dividend paid. In 1890 the defendant said its income was much less than the expenditures. The city accepted these statements and remained in ignorance of the amount of rentals received by the company."

NEW TARIFF REPORT OUT.

Systems in Use in South America Analyzed by Dr. Rutter.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The publication of a report of the South American tariff systems is announced in a letter from Secretary Redfield to Secretary McAdoo. The report is issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and is aimed to clear up difficulties that beset American exporters. Secretary Redfield in his letter says in part:

"The American public realizes, at least in part, the intricacy of South American tariffs, criticises the numerous surtaxes, and resents the frequent heavy fines imposed. But it is not generally known that surtaxes are just as severely criticised by South American writers; that the fines are severe partly because the moderate force of trained Inspectors necessitates much reliance on the exactness of the importer's declaration, and that the complexity of the systems is due largely to the financial dependence of the countries on customs revenue to meet varying national expenditures.

"The report was written, after personal investigation and years of study, by Dr. Frank R. Rutter, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Throughout the report the trend of tariff policy is shown. There is a marked tendency toward the simple tariff of specific duties. Since 1910 Peru, Colombia, and Chile have adopted such tariffs. The cumbrous ad valorem tariff based on official valuations is still in form in four countries, but in three of these countries a straight specific tariff has been recommended or is now being drafted. Surtaxes, while perhaps unavoidable for the present, are being simplified and reduced. Customs procedure is gradually becoming more uniform, as the different countries are studying more closely the methods of their neighbors.

"I trust that the report will aid you and your associates of the International High Commission in your fruitful efforts to bring about simpler and more uniform tariff laws and customs procedure in all American countries."

The new report is on sale at 25 cents a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

WASHINGTON FORECAST.

N. Car.—Cloudy Mon., showers in w. Tues.

Cloudy, southerly winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., s. e. and s. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues., moderate winds, mostly s. e.

Fla.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., with thunderstorms.

Ala. and Miss.—Thundershowers Mon. and Tues.

Tenn. and Ken.—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair, moderate winds.

Ind.—Cloudy and warm Mon. and Tues., moderate winds.

La., Mich.—Fair Mon., preceded by showers in s. e., cooler in n. e. Tues. fair.

Upper Mich.—Fair Monday and Tues., warmer Tues. in n. w., gentle to moderate winds.

La., Ark., E. Texas—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Okla., W. Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon.; warm in s.; cooler in n. Tues. fair.

Mo.—Fair and warm Mon. and Tues.

Wis.—Fair Mon.; cooler in e. Tues. cloudy; showers in w.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon., followed by showers Mon. night or Tues.

Iowa—Cloudy and warm Mon. and Tues.

N. Dak.—Showers Mon. Tues. cloudy.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Mon.; showers in n. Tues. fair.

Neb., Kan.—Fair and warm Mon. and Tues.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Recent rains have aggravated flood conditions in the rivers of South Carolina and additional warnings of very high water have been issued. Considerable damage has been done and conditions correspond generally to those experienced during the flood of August, 1908. Local thunder showers continue over the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Temperatures have changed but little, high temperatures continuing generally over the interior districts except in the Gulf States.

The tropical disturbance appears to have recurved and to have passed to the northeastward a short distance east of Turks Island. Local thunder showers will continue Monday and probably Tuesday in the East Gulf States, Georgia and Florida, and there will also be showers Monday in the upper Ohio Valley and the lower Lake region, extending by Monday night and Tuesday into the Middle Atlantic States and New England. The temperatures will not change materially except over the northwest districts, where there will be a fall in temperature.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic, moderate south with fair weather; South Atlantic, moderate southeast, except moderate to fresh east off the Florida Coast, fair weather; East Gulf, moderate east, except south over northwest portion, fair.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Partly cloudy Monday, probably showers; Tuesday fair.

Delaware, New Jersey.—Partly cloudy Monday, probably showers afternoon or night; Tuesday fair.

Eastern New York, Southern New England.—Partly cloudy Monday; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania.—Local showers Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

Western New York.—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	73	72	4 P. M.	77	74
6 A. M.	72	68	6 P. M.	74	70
9 A. M.	70	66	9 P. M.	75	69
12 M.	74	71	11 P. M.	73	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 74 average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65, at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature 76 degrees at 3:45 P. M., minimum 62 degrees at 12:30 A. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:05–212 Madison St.; Morris Faber	Slight
2:15–525 E. 145th St.; Isaac Cohen	$50
6:30–984 5th Av.; John Fay	Slight
8:45–101 W. 130th; Stanelo Kana	Slight
11:40–147 Liberty St.; Meyer Kotler	Slight
P.M.	
12:10–1,485 Brook Av.; Sam. Victor	Slight
1:15–14-18 Cresby; Yale Suspender Co.	$2,000
3:55–180 Claremont; Mabel Williams	Slight
5:15–17 Bleecker; J. Katzman	Not given
7:40–295-309 Lafayette St.; Pearlman, Hirschfield & Werthelm	$2,000

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER 130TH ST. AND OLD BROADWAY, 50x100; NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED; SUBJECT TO MORTGAGE, $7,500. OWNER, 12 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements; rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit, abundance of grapes; big garden; chicken house, large outbuildings; very comfortable home; 2 full size lots; 30 minutes ride; will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 608, 1 West 34th St.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $90,000; must have some cash. B 71 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Let us rent your offices, lofts, stores. Realty Sub-Leasing Co., 220 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 6351.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—Six-room home, 50x100; ten minutes' walk from station; $4,500; $750 cash; new; possession at once. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, } Country
546 5th Av., 45th St. } Property.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON
10,000 SQUARE FEET

$100 HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.

$5 Down. $2 Monthly

Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Bungalow, California Style,

5 rooms, full cellar, range, tubs, china dresser, etc., in kitchen; built on slope of hill 100 feet from road; southern exposure; grand old shade trees; cedar, oak and hickory grove; 70,000 square feet of excellent soil just suited for poultry and small farming; 10 minutes' walk to station and trolley to magnificent harbor; all water sports; one hour from city; worth $3,500; will sell for $2,950. $200 cash, balance $10 per month. B. Thomas, 349 East 14th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER MUST SELL

or rent, with privilege of purchase, new house, Gregorian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT COST—NEW COLONIAL HOUSE

8 rooms, 3 baths; garage; Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., overlooking ocean; must be seen; for rental or convenience; inspection; photo., particulars; Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

Farms, Country Homes, &c., for sale or rent; rentals, furnished or unfurnished; prices reasonable. THADDEUS CRANE,
Ridgefield, Conn. Phone No. 1.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Ave. (N. W. Cor.)
8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. One block to "L." Subway and Cars. Representative on Premises, or
William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

9, 10, 11 Room Apartments
$1,600 to $2,700 per annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street)

THE WILTON
601 W. 164TH ST,
N. W. CORNER BROADWAY.
Elevator, High Class. Every Improvement.
5-4-5 ROOMS, $35 TO $60
Concessions. Immediate Possession

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
THE CHELSEA PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine exposures; windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional; $7 a week; block from "L"; and subway express cars and bus line; references; just completed; special weekly rates. HOTEL NOBLETON, 124 WEST 73D ST.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

2-ROOM APARTMENT.
Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

82 WASHINGTON PLACE,
Two blocks below 8th St., west of Washington Square. Six well-furnished outside rooms and bath. All light, airy, and cool. Apply Apt. 1.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with screens; big bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123, Times Downtown.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc.; room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B Owner, 103 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Ideal open country for children, with city advantages; nine rooms, 2 baths, garage, electric lights, shrubs. Thirty minutes from city, twenty minutes from beaches. Easy terms. R., 1,204-27 William St.

Real Estate—Out of City.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE for sale. Address X. N., 166 Times Downtown.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Rent—Shore cottage, 7 rooms; modern conveniences; best location on Sound. Mrs. W. A. Demond, Colonial Park, West Haven, Conn.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Loft for rent, 75x50, light and airy; also machinery for sale, consisting of 20 Singer sewing machines and four specials. Sailk, 345 Grand St., city.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., 108 Beach 90th St., Gaston W. Station. On ocean, 20 minutes from Broadway (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station,) commutation, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; surf bathing; cool; no mosquitoes; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20; special week-end rate, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

Far Rockaway—Block from beach, high-class accommodations; refined guests; excellent table; week-end parties. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St.; Phone 1196 F. R.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; three acres; fresh vegetables, own garden.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

New York State.

Ellswood.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 84 Bryant.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

The Elms and Cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations for families; moderate rates. Telephone 83.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Oranke; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (39th.)—Handy 5th Av., teachers' residence, $8.50-$12. Murray Hill 9768.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private bath, electric light; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightfully cool Summer location; exclusive pension; large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, baths; also single rooms; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with or without board; attractive; bath; cool; Summer rates.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Rooms with board; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, alcove, water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; home cooking, parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

78TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, large rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; subway, "L."

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; cool, elegant, large suite, bath; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity; reasonable.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; transients accommodated; excellent French cuisine.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightful, cool, large and small rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; single room; continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; good home cooking.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

17TH, 190 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, large, small; gentlemen or business woman.

19TH, 234 EAST.—Large room, luxurious bath; private house; one, two gentlemen.

31ST ST., 112 EAST.—Large front, attractive, homelike room; private house.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations; perfect ventilation; en suite, single; electricity; shower baths; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, with private baths; also medium rooms; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; electricity; private house; reference.

20TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive large, cool rooms; hot and cold water; bath; phone.

22D, 427 WEST.—Comfortable large, cool room; hot water; well-kept house; references.

23D, 446 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; select house; telephone; moderate rate.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished large room; also small; all conveniences; telephone.

36TH, 130 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, cool, housekeeping room; kitchenette, phone; reasonable; other rooms. Evans.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; near 6th Av.; $48.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive ground floor suite, with separate entrance; every convenience.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bath; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Cool, large room; private lavatory; refined surroundings; $5-$6; references. Tappan.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Well furnished single room; elevator, electricity, telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large, front, south room; small room; Summer rates.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Suite, private bath; large rooms with kitchenettes; maid service.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Bachelor accommodations, $5 up; suite, bath connecting, Columbus 806.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, cool room with wash room, second floor front, southern exposure; bath adjacent; telephone, awnings, moderate.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, small rooms, lavatory; music, dancing; parlor.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy rooms; electric light; parquet floor.

72D, WEST, Near Park.—(Private family;) large, bright, cool room, adjoining bath; shower, electricity; $5-$7; gentleman. Columbus 2051.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; southern exposure and telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; near Riverside Drive.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large and small room; high class; references.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Large rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; $6-$10.

75TH, 3 WEST, (near Park.)—Front parlor, with bedroom, $8; single rooms, $4.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $6.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large front room, dressing room; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, twin beds; single room; references.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Clean, attractively furnished, single or en suite; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; parquet floors.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Lovely, cool, single front room; electricity, telephone; $3.50; references.

West Side.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Refined Southern family offers a few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

86TH, 137 WEST. — Accommodations for gentlemen in refined, exclusive Jewish home; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths; Southerners; transients; table guests; Summer rates.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, private bath; near Park; telephone.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Subway, Riverside; most healthy section; Audubon; bright, cool, comfortable rooms; good meals; piazza; social surroundings; $6 to $9 single; $14 up two; pamphlet. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; running water, electric light, Southern cooking; refined surroundings. Audubon 4678.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (corner 115th, "Columbia.")—Cool, pleasant rooms, excellent meals; $5 up; social surroundings; telephone 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double rooms, overlooking Hudson, with superior board, $10-$12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 853.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

SUPERB LOCATION, combining country, city; always cool; high elevation; year-round home. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil. Tel. 104M Kingsbridge.

THE HOME OF WELL-TO-DO.
736 to 742 West—Here people of refinement will find exquisite rooms, single, double, en suite; private baths; most excellent French cooking.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, single or en suite.

WEST END AV., 524, (66th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suites, board, very reasonable; table board.

WEST END AV., 322.—Large, cool; subway, buses; all conveniences; excellent service.

West Side.

50TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms; private baths, with shower; electricity; $12.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, airy rooms; kitchenette, running water, piano; Summer rates. Schuyler 3750. Investigate before locating.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; reasonable rent; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; private bath, electricity.

85TH, 124 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; Summer rates; board optional.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; smaller room; breakfast; fine home surroundings.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; gentlemen only; references. Pope.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent, furnished, large room, bath, phone, private house, moderate.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Large airy room with bath. Icl on parle Francais.

91ST, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, telephone, electricity, $5-$8.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to baths; private house.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; private; gentlemen; reasonable.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Two outside rooms, bath adjoining; only guests; business women, gentlemen.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Suite or single rooms, front. 3-D.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy rooms; running water; moderate. Apt. 4D.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentleman; inquire elevator.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Beautiful outside room, southern exposure; running water; subway. Apartment 6D.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

124TH, 357 WEST.—Single, double rooms; good service and home; elevator. Apt. 32.

144TH, 427 WEST, (Convent Av.)—Wonderful rooms; phone, electricity; suitable one, two; reasonable.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Extra large suite; small private room, bath; phone; refined.

122D, 137 WEST.—Two desirable single rooms, water, private house; subway "L."

142D, 605 WEST.—Cool, outside room suitable one, two; elevator, shower. Scott.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, with, without exclusive use kitchen. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Well ventilated; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator. 2B.

BROADWAY, 2,025, (70th.)—Pleasant room in apartment for lady; references. Apartment 4G.

HANDSOME SUITE.
70th, (2,030 Broadway.)—In exclusive apartment; living room, bedroom, alcove, bath. Johnson, 5 E.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
22 West 60th St. Columbus Circle.
Single rooms, $3.50 w'kly; double, $5 w'kly.
Rooms with private bath, $8 weekly.
Suites, $10.50 weekly.
Electricity, hot and cold water in every room. Visitors and tourists accommodated.
One-half block from subway.
Restaurant. Phone Columbus 10241.

WEST END AV., 412.—In private family, 1 or 2 communicating rooms, with running water; large closets; all conveniences; breakfast optional. Apt. 15 North.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WOMAN—German teacher, desires Summer board with cultured family, speaking German; seashore preferred; send full particulars. F 365 Times Downtown.

JEWISH YOUNG MAN wants neat room; private bath; $3 to $5 weekly; private family preferred. B 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Jewish, desires room, board; refined, private family, west side. B 69 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER. — Six years' experience; double entry; modern methods; typist; $15. F 314 Times Downtown.

ENGLISHWOMAN, desirous to return to England, would either chaperon, take charge of invalid or child in return for passage paid. Z 286 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — Excellent references; takes children from 2 years up. Miss J., 251 W. 28d. Tel. 3124 Chelsea.

SECRETARY, exceptionally clever, accurate, and efficient worker, expert stenographer, long legal training, knowledge of finances, highest credentials, seeks position as assistant to executive. Miss A., 100 East 101st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thorough business experience; rapid, accurate, intelligent; $15. F 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, willing beginner. F 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL desires position with firm where she will have an opportunity to learn designing. Mishaus, 320 East 89th.

YOUNG LADY, good education, desires to connect with firm or organization where her training will be of service. Miss P. E., 100 East 101st St.

YOUNG LADY, with present firm 8 years, wishes to make change; millinery buyer or assistant. Confidential, 245 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5163. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 135d St. 6916 Morningside.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WILL ACCEPT BEST OFFERS.
Buick 1913, roadster.
Saxon 1915, roadster.
Grant 1915, roadster.
Chalmers 1915, 7-passenger.
Maxwell delivery car.
Ford 1913, 1914, roadsters.
Cole 1913, roadster.
Studebaker 1913, 7-passenger.
TIME PAYMENTS CONSIDERED.
SAXON SALES CO.,
1,270 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

We have taken in exchange for Gramm Worm Drive Trucks several used trucks of standard makes in various sizes and capacities which we offer at very reasonable prices and terms. The Gramm Company, Inc., 1,457 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 400.

1915 Winton, 7-passenger; cost $3,500; $1,250.
1911 National landaulet; excellent condition; $300.
1911 Thomas 4-cylinder limousine; perfect condition; $300.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Rolls-Royce 1913 cabriolet in perfect condition for sale reasonable. Address Rolls-Royce-Aeon Garage, 76th St., at Broadway.

Mercer 1914 touring car, 1915 Mercer runabout; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Buicks, Overlands, Hupmobiles, Scripps, Hudsons, &c.; Lexington used car. Dept. 1,700 Broadway.

Ford delivery car, in first-class condition, for sale, cheap. Inquire 2551 B'way, in market.

Simplex 50 seven-passenger, perfect; self-start, up to date; $1,750. 1,874 Broadway.

Simplex 50 roadster, perfect, $700. 1,874 Broadway.

Mercers, Cadillacs, Lancias, Packards, S. G. V.'s, many others. 1,700 B'way.

Motor Trucks.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Late Packard, Cadillac 8, or similar car; state price and use. Box Z 309 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly experienced; must be accurate, good penman, come well recommended as to character and ability; state experience, references and salary expected; steady position. B 68 Times.

LITHOGRAPH FEEDERS for rotary and stone presses; regular hours, good pay, and ideal conditions. Apply Sackett & Wilhelms, Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

MEN wanted in beer bottling plant, corner 90th St. and 3d Av., New York City; wages $13 per week. Apply at 7 o'clock mornings.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Must have first class references; wages $50 per month. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

REALTY SALESMEN.

We desire several clean-cut salesmen of unusual ability to sell lots in a most beautiful restricted suburban site. This property is surveyed, graded, and has several houses in the course of construction.

Only experienced men of strong personality and good record need apply. Advance seekers will save time and postage by not applying. Equitable commission only.

Address A 53 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by Southern jobbing house; young man with general knowledge of piece goods business; good opportunity for wide-awake salesman; salary basis. Call mornings to 9:30, R. A. Keller, 43 Leonard St., city.

SALESMAN.—Cotton converters desire extraordinary salesman selling manufacturers, ladies' waist, skirts, underwear, commission and share in business, right party; state amount sales, particulars. B 65 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for city and vicinity by one of the largest concerns in popular-priced coats, also to wait on showroom trade; excellent opportunity for right party; must be a hustler; salary and commission. A 25 Times.

SALESMAN.—Men's furnishing salesman, with high-class experience; apply by letter; salary and commission. Wolff Shirt Shop, 110 Chambers St.

SALESMAN, experienced in kimonos, for West on commission basis. The American Silk Garment Manufacturing Co., 18 West 21st.

SALESMAN, experienced Swiss embroidery and novelties. Salary and commission. 359 East 155th.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, also one upstairs girl; good wages

FATAL FLOODS VISIT 4 SOUTHERN STATES

Lower Asheville Deluged and Two Persons Drowned—Three Perish at Biltmore.

DAMAGE PUT AT $10,000,000

Both Carolinas and Both Virginias Suffer—Hundreds Homeless, Score Missing, Railroads Washed Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 16.—Five known dead, with a probability of the number being increased to eight, the whole lower section of the city under water, Biltmore flooded to the second stories of the houses, hundreds of people homeless, a hundred houses washed away, property damage amounting to $10,000,000 and a city without light or power represent the net toll taken by a great flood which swept this section early this morning. Railroad service is suspended. The tunnel at Ridge Crest is caved in at two places.

The flood, the worst in the history of Asheville, was caused by a cloudburst and the bursting of the dams confining three artificial lakes at Hendersonville. The water swept through Biltmore and the lower section of Asheville, drowning Captain J. C. Lipe and his two daughters, Miss Nellie Lipe and Mrs. Leo Mulholland, as they tried to escape from their home at Biltmore. Lonnie Trexler, Master Mechanic in the Mount Mitchell Railroad, and an unknown negro were drowned while trying to supply persons marooned in the second story of the Gladstone Hotel with provisions. Miss Mabel Foster and Miss Charlotte Walker, nurses employed at the Biltmore Hospital, founded by the late George W. Vanderbilt, were swept away and drowned, according to unverified reports. The two nurses, with Miss Mamie Walker, who was visiting her sister, are placed among the missing.

Several Southern Railroad bridges were washed away. The Southern Railroad station here is under water almost to the second story, and passenger coaches in the yards are in water above the windows. Forty locomotives stored in the roundhouse are deluged. Lumber plants along the river bank have been washed away. The Hans Rees Sons tannery has floated down the river. Nearly a hundred small homes situated along the river bank have floated away, and hundreds of people are homeless as a result, while hundreds more have been forced to take to the higher lands until the water recedes from their homes.

Numerous rescues were made, including that of an entire family on the Swannanoa, who were rescued by Policeman McIntosh, who swam the terrific current several times to bring the members of the family to shore. Others risked life and limb in small boats to carry provisions to families marooned in upper stories by the floods.

Asheville is without street car service, light or power, but is otherwise undamaged, save for the river section. Towns all around here suffered severely. Azalea being wiped off the map and Swannanoa, just above Biltmore, being mostly in the Swannanoa River. Many persons are marooned in the tops of trees in the Biltmore section, and Mrs. Vanderbilt has ordered out every employee of the great estate to assist in the work of rescue.

In and around the village of Biltmore the property loss, including woodworking plants and lumber yards, was placed at $500,000. Whether the Vanderbilt estate had been damaged could not be learned tonight because of its being cut off from here by the flood, but persons here familiar with that section thought the Biltmore nurseries must have suffered heavily.

The estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore, N. C., which was his hobby, is held in trust for his fifteen-year-old daughter, Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, until she reaches her twenty-fifth year. Biltmore has often been described as the finest private estate in the world. The town of Biltmore is part of the estate. It includes buildings of every sort for employes, who number several hundred. With a church, a schoolhouse, a club, a hospital, a gymnasium, and houses of the conventional English cottage design, Biltmore was considered a model town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., July 16.—Railroad traffic in Southwest Virginia and Eastern West Virginia is largely at a standstill. Limited trains southbound from New York and northbound from Southern points are laid up on sidings. Ten miles of telegraph, telephone, and signal wires are down on the Norfolk & Western, and Radford and the water is ten feet deep on the tracks in some places. Heavy coal trains with engines attached are holding down bridges over the New River at West Radford and Bristol.

Unverified rumors say both dams of the Appalachian Power Company on the New River have gone out.

The New York and Memphis special, which came into Roanoke from New York at 10:55 A. M., is still here, and the northbound train of the same class is tied up west of Radford.

Along the Virginian Railway conditions are not so bad, except at Eggleston, where late this afternoon water was reported running over the tracks five feet deep. Late tonight it was said at the division offices of the Norfolk & Western that the water was falling and that traffic would be moving between Radford and Bristol some time during the night.

Eighteen Men Swept Away.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 16.—Eighteen men—fourteen construction officials and employes of the Southern Railway and four linemen of the Western Union Telegraph Company—are missing tonight and are believed to be either drowned or marooned in trees on the Catawba River, about twelve miles from Charlotte. The river is rising rapidly.

The eighteen men, with possibly a few spectators, were swept into the river late this afternoon, when the Southern Railway's main line bridge south toward Spartanburg was washed away by the swollen Catawba.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Additional warning of "very high waters" in the rivers of North Carolina was issued tonight by the Weather Bureau. The bureau's warning said conditions "correspond generally to those experienced during the flood of August, 1908."

FLOODS IN FOUR STATES.

Unprecedented Rains Follow Hurricane on South Atlantic Coast.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 16.—Serious floods in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia today caused five known deaths, rendered hundreds homeless, damaged property and crops $10,000,000, according to first estimates, and demoralized railway, telegraph, and telephone communication. Following the hurricane that struck the South Atlantic Coast Thursday, unprecedented rains have fallen, driving rivers and smaller streams from their banks and imperiling many lives.

Throughout western North Carolina the situation is reported serious. Two dams at Hendersonville collapsed, releasing hundreds of tons of water, and fears are felt for the big dam at Lake Toxaway.

The Southern Railway bridge over the Catawba River at Belmont, N. C., has been washed away, carrying ten or twelve workmen into the river. Whether they were drowned has not been learned. The Seaboard Air Line bridge over the Catawba River at Mount Holly, N. C., has collapsed, as has that over the Catawba on the Salisbury-Asheville Line. Many highway bridges also have been swept away.

Practically all railway traffic in southwest Virginia and eastern West Virginia was tied up today, telephone and telegraph wires are down, and heavy crop damage has been reported. Crops in some sections of South Carolina also suffered heavily.

At Mondo, N. C., below Catawba, the West Mondo cotton mill of 5,000 spindles is under water, and the East Mondo mill, across the river, is practically submerged. A cotton warehouse there, with 400 bales of cotton, has been washed away. Still further up the Catawba the Lladaun and Alspaugh mills are under water.

The damage to these mills resulted from a waterspout in Alexander County that caused a section of the earth embankment of the Lookout Shoals power plant of the Southern Power Company to give way this afternoon, adding fifteen feet of water to the twenty-foot tide in the Catawba.

Reports of loss of life in the Hendersonville and Toxaway sections have not been confirmed, as there is no telegraph or telephone service into that territory. The Dravo Power Company dam on Broad River, near Shelby, went out late this afternoon, menacing the Southern Power Company plant near Blacksburg, S. C., and cutting off the electric supply for Spartanburg and the textile towns surrounding that city.

Near Winston-Salem the town of Rondo was cut off from the outside world for several hours until a telegraph operator, flooded out of his office, carried his instruments to a high hill and cut in on a telegraph wire. The tide on the Yadkin River is eight and one-half feet higher than in forty-three years. A Southern Railway train supposed to have left North Wilkesboro yesterday afternoon has not been heard from, while one that started from Winston-Salem to that town had to stop at Elkin. Residents of Jonesville and adjacent towns are moving to high land.

Damage in the Virginias.

ROANOKE, Va., July 16.—Practically all railway traffic in Southwest Virginia and Eastern West Virginia was tied up today by washouts and slides resulting from the heavy rains of the last week. Many bridges have been carried away by swollen creeks and rivers, telephone and telegraph wires are down, and a heavy crop damage has been reported. So far as known here there has been no loss of life.

On the Norfolk & Western Railway, near Radford, Va., the junction point for the New River Division, Radford to Bluefield, W. Va., and the Radford Division to Bristol, Tenn., about five miles of trackage is reported washed away, completely tying up both divisions. Just west of Radford, Pepper Bridge, a large viaduct on the main line to Bluefield, has been carried away, and a smaller bridge near Pearisburg, Va., is gone.

The Memphis special, Washington to Memphis, which arrived here at 11:05 o'clock this morning, was still in Roanoke late tonight, but officials announced that they hoped to get it away before morning.

The Virginia Railway reported several washouts on its lines west of Roanoke. Practically all telephone and telegraph wires west of this city have been carried away.

A special train left Roanoke today on the Norfolk & Western with officials and workmen detailed to reconstruct the line to Radford. They think traffic on the Radford Division will be resumed tomorrow. Traffic on the New River Division, however, probably will be delayed forty-eight hours or more, as temporary bridges will have to be constructed.

TORNADO NEARING CUBA.

Tempestuous Winds and Heavy Seas Reported Off Cape Haitien.

HAVANA, July 16.—Observations made today at the Belen Observatory show that a tornado off the west coast of Cuba is approaching the island with increasing intensity.

The centre of the storm tonight was near Cape Haitien, where tempestuous winds and heavy seas were reported. Navigation through the canal of Los Vientos at present is very dangerous.

SEEK SUNKEN $600,000.

Salvage Fleet Will Try to Recover Silver from Wrecked Merida.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—An expedition consisting of the steamers Titania, Fearless, and F. H. Beckwith, under the command of George D. Stillson, an expert in deep-sea salvage, is off the Virginia Capes tonight on its way to engage extensive operations designed to recover $600,000 in silver bullion from the hulk of the Ward liner Merida, which was sunk four years ago, fifty-five miles off the Cape Charles Light, after a collision with the United Fruit steamer Admiral Farragut.

Mr. Stillson had charge of raising the United States submarine F-4, sunk near Honolulu, and since then has had charge of the work of making pictures for the film production of Jules Verne's story, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

WILSON BACK FROM CRUISE.

President Said to Have Varied Usual Week-End Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The naval yacht Mayflower, on which the President and Mrs. Wilson have been making a week-end cruise in the lower Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, steamed up the bay tonight at 6 o'clock and is due to dock at the Washington Navy Yard early tomorrow morning.

Although the yacht has been in constant touch with the naval radio station at Arlington since she left Friday, her commander has made no detailed report of his movements. As the usual visit to Hampton Roads was not made, White House officials think the Presidential party probably landed at one or more of the little frequented towns on coves along the bay.

HUSBAND SUES ON NOTE.

Nimis Had Withdrawn Alienation Action Against W. H. Taylor.

Albert A. Nimis of the electrical concern of Nimis & Nimis has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against William H. Taylor of Philadelphia, a rich lumber dealer, to force the collection of a note for $5,000 alleged to have been given to Nimis in settlement of a suit brought by him against Mr. Taylor for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Nimis. The alienation action was instituted in May, 1914, when Deputy Sheriffs arrested Mr. Taylor, and he would have been locked up in Ludlow Street Jail if he had not found bail in $4,000.

Mrs. Daisy Nimis, over whose affections the men quarreled, is worth about $300,000. In his complaint in the alienation action Mr. Nimis said he lived with his wife and his daughter Elsie, now 16 years old, at 562 Park Avenue from the date of his marriage on Feb. 10, 1898, until March 1, 1912, when his wife went with their daughter to Asheville, N. C., where she was a guest at the Battery Park Hotel. There she met Mr. Taylor. Some months afterward he sent her a letter urging her to return to her home and to smother her infatuation for Mr. Taylor. He said she replied in a letter, in which appeared this:

He (Mr. Taylor) loves me and I love him and that is all there is to it. I hate you and wish I had never laid eyes on you, for I can't bear to look at you. At last I am happy. He is as different from you as day is from night.

Mr. Nimis gathered from this letter that his wife's affections were lost to him. Miss Nimis is with her mother.

WANT LEGISLATURE CALLED

Anti-Militarist Labor Conference in Appeal to Whitman.

Governor Whitman was asked yesterday in a telegram from the Anti-Militarist Labor Conference to appoint a public hearing for tomorrow on the five military bills recently enacted, which the Executive Committee of the conference characterize as contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

The telegram was signed by Max Fruchder, Secretary of the committee, and read as follows:

"The Anti-Militarist Labor Conference, representing a vast membership of labor unions, peace societies, and other civic organizations, urges you to arrange for a public hearing on Tuesday, July 18, to hear reasons why you should not convene a special session of the State Legislature for the purpose of repealing the five military laws enacted at the close of the last session.

"Each of these five measures is contradictory to the spirit of our American institutions and a menace to the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Mr. Fruchder said last night that the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn had sent a similar message to the Governor and would oppose the laws as much as was in its power. He said also that the Executive Committee of the conference would send a committee to attend the public hearing if Governor Whitman would order it to be held.

FETHERSTON'S ARMY KEEPS CITY CLEAN

Commissioner Calls Each of 7,000 Employes a "Municipal Housekeeper."

MUCH EDUCATIONAL WORK

Advisory Council and Juvenile Leagues Cultivate Sentiment Against Litter in Streets.

In his annual report to Mayor Mitchel, made public yesterday, Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston sets forth what his department has accomplished in the last year in keeping the city clean. The report, according to the Commissioner, has timely interest because of the prevalence of infantile paralysis. The department is co-operating with other city departments in checking the spread of the disease.

The report details the efforts of the department to obtain the co-operation of the people, individually and collectively, in keeping the roadways and sidewalks free of litter, and in the enforcement of the ordinances defining the obligations of citizens in relation to the wastes produced by their business or domestic activities. In 1915, according to the report, there were 918 fewer complaints by citizens against employes of the department for non-performance of duties and other reasons than in the previous year. The whole number of complaints was 3,421 last year.

For the same period the record shows that there were 5,951 arrests of citizens for violations of ordinances relative to street littering and the disposal of wastes, upon complaints made by members of the street-cleaning force. Of those arrested, 4,759 were fined or received short sentences. The fines aggregated $3,025. In addition to the arrests, 38,520 warnings were served upon violators of the ordinances by the department.

Small Cost Increase.

"While the amount of work done by the department, measured by the quantities of refuse handled and the increased area cleaned, was greater than in former years," said the Commissioner, "the cost to the city was but slightly more than the lowest record made in recent years, and such increase as is shown in the report is more than accounted for in the increased prices of forage and other supplies, due to the European war."

"There was a marked advance in street flushing during the year, the increase in the area flushed daily being more than 30 per cent. The value to the community of this policy, which was planned at the outset of the present administration, is peculiarly apparent at this time, according to the Commissioner, who adds that his forces are now flushing the streets in the congested districts both day and night. A number of valuable additions to the plant of the department, including two covered dumps, are reported, as well as improvement in several articles of equipment.

A section of the report is devoted to the establishing and equipping of the so-called "Model District," in the Murray Hill neighborhood, which began to get under way in 1915. In equipping this district with auto tractors and trailers for collecting ashes, garbage, and rubbish, and locomotive cranes at the district dumping pier, $112,122 was spent. There were 7,000 employes of the department at work in the year, 3,000 of whom were sweepers and 2,500 drivers.

An interesting analysis of the labor performed by each of the sweepers is made in the report. Assuming that the sweepers are "municipal housekeepers," the report says that each one of them "cleans house" after 1,805 persons, 37 horses, and 23 automobiles, and does the job several times a day.

Handled a Bigger City.

The report shows that there was an increase in the number of automobiles in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx in 1915 of 15,613, or 33 per cent. The number of horses was about the same as in the previous year. There was an addition of 9,362 to the number of buildings in the three boroughs. These figures are considered significant in view of the fact that the numerical strength of the department and the cost of its maintenance were about he same in 1915 as in 1914.

Considerable space is given in the report to the educational work of the department, the object of which is to instruct the people in proper ways of disposing of their waste so that the department may most effectively perform its part of that service; to create a sentiment opposed to useless littering of the streets and to make all citizens—large and small—realize that the city is their home, which they should help to keep clean. A committee composed of representative citizens and known as the Advisory Council has charge of this work by inspiring and distributing literature and by making addresses to clubs and societies.

The Juvenile Leagues, under the direction of a supervisor, who devotes all of his time to the work, is another channel through which the educational division extends its efforts. There are 400 of these leagues in the public schools of the city.

The Commissioner and members of his staff lecture before clubs and societies. Education and co-operation are the favorite hobbies of the present Street Cleaning Commissioner.

TO TRY TO SALVAGE COLLIER

Charleston Navy Yard Commandant Sends Tug to the Hector.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Captain Bryan, Commandant of the Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard, advised the Navy Department today that he was making an investigation of the possibility of salvaging the United States collier Hector, wrecked in a storm on the North Carolina coast Friday. A tug has been sent to examine the Hector.

Navy officers here have little hope of saving the vessel, although they say under certain conditions it might be done, even though she is broken in two, providing heavy seas have not damaged her hull to severely. Captain Bryan said an attempt would be made at least to salvage naval stores on the sunken collier. No effort to save her coal cargo is contemplated.

Destroyers Go to Pacific Fleet.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 16.—The destroyers Paul Jones and Preble, which put in here from San Francisco, steamed for La Paz, Mexico, today to join the Pacific Fleet under Admiral Winslow.

CONVICTS' CARNIVAL WELCOMES OSBORNE

Continued from Page 1.

release from Sing Sing Prison, showing that 75 per cent. had made good.

Present at Warden Osborne's return were Mrs. Robert Ingersoll, Mrs. Henry Villard, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Church, Miss Clara White, Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Mrs. Helen Hartley, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Northrup, H. H. Pennock, Miss Anna Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chadbourne, and others.

JOHNSON GETS NEW YORK JOB.

Former Osborne Aid Quits Connecticut Reformatory.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16.—Surprise was expressed here today upon the publication of the news that Charles H. Johnson, formerly deputy at Sing Sing under Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, had resigned as Warden of the State Reformatory for Boys at Cheshire, where he has been about a year. Directors of the institution expressed regret.

Warden Johnson said today he had received several offers of positions since he had been in Connecticut, and had declined them all until last week, when the New York Board of Charities, which met at Albany Wednesday, elected him Secretary and Manager. He said he felt it was his duty to accept the new offer if the reformatory Directors would permit him to resign.

Charles H. Johnson first became prominent when Mr. Osborne selected him as his deputy when he became Warden of Sing Sing. At that time Mr. Johnson was Superintendent of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum in Yonkers. While at Sing Sing he was popular with the inmates. Mr. Johnson put himself on record as against corporal punishment, which he characterized as "legal murder." It was his duty to supervise a number of executions while there, the most noted of which was that of Charles Becker.

Mr. Johnson resigned from Sing Sing on July 24, 1915, his resignation taking effect on Sept. 1, and shortly after took charge of the Cheshire Reformatory. Mr. Johnson is a native of New York, and a graduate of Boston and Harvard Universities. His first work was as Superintendent of St. Christopher's School in Dobbs Ferry, from which he went to the Albany Orphan Asylum, which he practically rebuilt. He has been a student at the University Settlement here and received a scholarship in the New York School of Philanthropy. Mr. Johnson is Secretary of the Capital District Conference on Charities.

MODEL STARTS QUESTIONS.

Stewart Browne Criticizes New York Central Plans.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, said yesterday that if the model on exhibition showing the future appearance of the property between Riverside Drive and the river, from Seventy-second Street to 153d Street, was not an artistic dream, it indicated a decided improvement on present conditions. He went on, however, to ask these questions:

Who pays for all the surface treatment shown on the model?

Will all the land shown at foot of Seventy-ninth Street and Ninety-sixth Streets to be used for city dock purposes be owned in fee by the city?

Will the land upon which the railroad tracks will be laid in front of the viaduct be owned in fee by the railroad; and if so what restrictions if any will be in the contract as to the height and occupancy of buildings which can be erected over said tracks? Why shouldn't the city own the fee of said land, subject to the subsurface use of it; and have the overhead surface treated as "park"?

Will the land and docks thereon in front of the viaduct be owned in fee by the railroad? If so, can the city and public use them under the proposed contract?

Except the cost, there is no reason why the "fan" 29 siding tracks should not be covered between 135th and 145th Streets. Why shouldn't there be sufficient space left between tracks for upright supports for later "roofing over" if considered advisable? There is not sufficient now.

Mr. Browne favors having the two tracks north of 145th Street, which are "outside cover" under the present plans, placed "inside cover," and insists that the New York Central should specifically concede to the city any claim it may have to land under water to the west of the railroad tracks. He adds that the model shows the plan below Seventy-second Street, and especially about Thirtieth Street, to be the most important commercially.

William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, has written a letter to the Fusion Committee of 107, in which he says:

"Another municipal election is about a year away. Questions of vital importance should be discussed in the open and without confusion. Could anything be more unfair to the health, education, and business of this city—than to inject into the next municipal campaign an issue such as will result from any action on this west side improvement plan that is considered too hasty?

"As sponsors for the present administration and citizens interested in general welfare, will you help a majority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to see what a minority is affirming—that the Board of Estimate has not given itself time to explain its position to the public or to analyze the public's objections; that if the plan is defective no one wants to see it put through, and if the plan is all right, certainly no harm will result from taking time to convince the public that it is right."

TAKE MAYOR AT HIS WORD.

Women to Forego Vacations to Fight West Side Plans.

The Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park has sent out a call to citizens to attend a hearing before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the west side plans, at the City Hall on July 27. The league has sent out cards saying:

"The Mayor said: 'If those who have money and leisure to go away before that date are vitally interested in that proposition (to save Riverside Park) they can return and make their objections known.

"'The hearing may be called at any hour during the day, so please make no other engagements. We need you and your friends at this hearing to prove that the citizens of New York do care.'"

VISITS TOMB; KILLS HIMSELF

August Seltman Found Dead in Cellar by His Wife.

August Seltman, Superintendent of the Murray Hill apartment house at 122 East Thirty-fourth Street, committed suicide, according to the police, at 9:40 o'clock last night by shooting himself through the head. Mrs. Augustine Seltman, the man's second wife, was prostrated by his act and had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

Detective Dietsch of the Second Branch Bureau learned from Margaret Seltman, his daughter, that Seltman had resigned his job four days ago and had frequently threatened to shoot himself. The girl said her father objected to her prospective marriage to a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, and that this was one of the reasons he sometimes gave when he made threats of self-destruction. The guardsman, she said, is now on the border.

Roy Scott, a negro elevator operator in a building next door, notified Mrs. Seltman that her husband was dead. She found the body of her husband when she rushed to their basement apartment.

The police learned that during the day Seltman had visited the grave of his first wife in Union Hill Cemetery and had come back in despondent mood.

URUGUAY FOOTBALL RIOT.

Crowds Stop Game and Burn Stadium—Not Enough Tickets.

MONTEVIDEO, July 16.—Rioting, in which the Stadium was burned and in which the police were compelled to drive the spectators from the grounds, broke up a football game today between the Uruguayans and Argentines, which was to have decided the championship of South America.

The season's play between teams representing Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil had brought the final down to the two former teams.

Tickets for the game beyond the capacity of the field had been sold, and thousands of persons broke through the gates, invaded the seats, and poured out on to the field lines.

When the game started the Uruguayans carried the ball down the field and made an attempt for a goal. The try failed, and the spectators thereupon invaded the field, making further play impossible. The police at first were unable to cope with the frenzied mob, which set fire to the Stadium on three sides, but finally charged the rioters and drove them from the grounds. Several persons were injured in the disturbance.

Close Mott Munition Plant.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Having completed about $8,000,000 worth of orders for shells and shrapnel, for the Allies, the Mott Iron Works Company has closed down its munitions plant, throwing out of work about 500 men. The officials of the company, however, say the closing down of this part of the plant will be temporary, as they expect more orders between now and the 1st of August, when the plant will be opened up again.

FOOD CONTRACTOR ATTACKS F. C. HOWE

Hudgins Writes Secretary Wilson Ellis Island Head Didn't Tell the Truth.

BENNET NOT HIS LAWYER

Caterer Asks That He Deal with Another Official Until His Contract Expires.

The controversy between Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, and Hudgins & Dumas, Commissary Contractors for the Immigration Station on Ellis Island, came to a climax yesterday when Houlder Hudgins sent an open letter to Secretary of Labor Wilson, in which he attacked the Commissioner and asked that another official be designated with whom he could do business until the contract extension expires on Aug. 31.

Commissioner Howe decided some time ago that it would be better for the immigrants on the island if the Federal authorities took over the catering, and notified the contractors that when their contract expired on June 30 it would not be renewed. Within a few days of the time limit Congressman William S. Bennet had a clause inserted in the new Immigration Bill prohibiting the Commissioner at Ellis Island from spending the Government funds in catering for the immigrants.

This clause squashed Commissioner Howe's scheme, and he had to request Hudgins & Dumas, of which Houlder Hudgins is now the sole representative, to continue their contract for two months longer to enable the Federal officials to advertise for bids for a renewal of the contract.

Hudgins Charges Unfairness.

Since then Mr. Hudgins complains that conditions on the island have been made very difficult for him and the Commissioner has impugned the honesty of his motives in a formal interview published in a New York evening paper.

In his letter Mr. Hudgins said:

"Under stress of insuperable provocation I am impelled to denounce the Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, Frederic C. Howe. Or conduct subversive of discipline and unbecoming in an official of the Government. Inasmuch as I am conducting the Ellis Island commissariat as an accommodation to the Government, and much against my inclination otherwise, I request that you designate an official other than Commissioner Howe with whom I may conduct business during the remainder of my tenure, since further intercourse with Mr. Howe would impose a distinct loss of self-respect.

"In the nine years of my service at Ellis Island I have dispensed the hospitality of the station under rigid governmental supervision to one-tenth of the present population of the United States, including newcomers from foreign lands, their relatives or relatives, and the thousands of visitors who have come to Ellis Island to study the immigration question. The reputation of my firm among these people for system, honor, and fair dealing is well established and nation-wide, and the Government itself has profited thereby."

Says Howe Praised Him.

Mr. Hudgins then quoted a letter written him by Mr. Howe on June 15, in which the Commissioner said that he had always found the Hudgins & Dumas service as satisfactory as could be expected under a private contract, but that he believed the Government should take over the catering.

"When the department advised me that the Government would operate the Ellis Island commissary commencing July 1 I co-operated cheerfully with Mr. Howe in arranging for this transfer, making the sole stipulation that the Government should pay the same price for my plant that a succeeding contractor would be required to do under the terms of the existing contract," Mr. Hudgins wrote. "To both the Commissioner and Commissioner General Caminetti, who conveyed to me jointly your wish that I should remain as Supervisor for the Government, I stated frankly that I did not deem myself suited for the position, since from temperament and habit I had become accustomed to supreme authority. Nevertheless, I did agree to serve in an advisory capacity while liquidating the accounts of my firm, and I also prepared for Mr. Howe a comprehensive plan of operation, when Congress stepped in and vetoed the proposition in the latter part of June, necessitating an extension of my contract until Sept. 1.

Denies Bennet Was Attorney.

"Although I was not consulted by Congress and knew absolutely nothing of the intention of the House and Senate to restrain Commissioner Howe, that gentleman, in an authorized statement published in a newspaper on July 11, impugns my integrity by suggesting that Congressman William S. Bennet of New York acted in my behalf as my attorney in advancing the restrainer in the House of Representatives. Mr. Howe's statements in this connection constitute an affront to Congress, and with respect to myself a willful falsehood, aggravated by his foreknowledge that Mr. Bennet never acted as attorney for me or my firm except upon two occasions during his retirement from Congress. If Frederic C. Howe has any evidence to the contrary it was, and is, his duty to present same to the Judiciary Committee of the House.

"Mr. Howe says that 'it is impossible to prevent abuses, scandals, endless complaints, and charges' under the contract system. There is certainly no suggestion of this in his letter of June 15 commending the contract system as operated by my firm. Again, he states that 'it is impossible to watch and carefully check up the hundreds of different things that creep into food' to insure that the immigrants are fed enough or the right kind of food.' Upon what, then, did he base his commendation of Hudgins & Dumas in the letter of June 15?

Calls Howe Inconsistent.

"'It is impossible to prevent the sale of food in cartons [to tourist immigrants] in amounts far beyond their necessities,' Commissioner Howe declares, having reference to the custom at Ellis Island of offering food for sale in packages as well as piecemeal. The Commissioner overlooks the fact that such sales have been made invariably under rules and regulations laid down by himself, and that the several hundred employes at Ellis Island, under his jurisdiction, are competent to inspect these transactions.

"Commissioner Howe is disturbed over the emoluments accruing to the contractor at Ellis Island, asserting that in normal times the commissary contract yields a profit of from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum. Mr. Howe has never been at Ellis Island 'in normal times,' and his estimates certainly do not accord with my experience, extending over both normal and abnormal periods. What I object to is not the profit estimate, but the suggestion and inference of scandal, paid attorneys in Congress, &c., with which Commissioner Howe associates 'the private contractor who has enjoyed the contract for the feeding of immigrants at Ellis Island for six years'—meaning Hudgins & Dumas, or myself as successor; and for the reasons here given I must ask, Sir, with great respect to yourself and to the department, that Commissioner Frederic C. Howe be relieved of all participation in, authority over, or direction of awarding of the Ellis Island commissary contract, and that a proper person be designated by you to transact business with me during my further service to the Government."

Mrs. Rockefeller Aids Quarantine.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 16.—Mrs. William G. Rockefeller and other prominent women here have lent their automobiles for use by the health defense guard organized to patrol the boundary lines and protect children against the spread of infantile paralysis. More than one hundred well-known women are engaged in the work here.

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

DIRECTS ACCOUNTING OF ARCHITECTS' FIRM.

Court Holds That Warren & Wetmore Unfairly Canceled Agreement with Partners.

HAD $12,000,000 CONTRACTS

Partnership Contract Abrogated Without Notice to Surviving Member of Reed & Stem.

Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court has ordered Whitney Warren and Charles D. Wetmore of the firm of Warren & Wetmore, architects and civil engineers, to make an accounting of all the work done by them for the New York Central Railroad Company since Dec. 19, 1911. The action in which the decision was given, was begun by Allen H. Stem, who said the original architects for the work were himself and the late Charles A. Reed, under the firm name of Reed & Stem. Later the defendants offered some suggestions relating to certain improvements being made by the railroad company and it was suggested that it would better serve the interests of all if the two firms consolidated.

In line with this suggestion, Mr. Stem said, the four men formed a partnership known as the Associated Architects, which entered into certain contracts with the railroad company. The work began in November, 1911, and later Mr. Reed died. The contract with the railroad company involved expenditures, it was said, of about $12,000,000, and included the construction of the Grand Central Station, with bridges, boiler and power houses, terminals, substations, electric zone stations at many places in Westchester County, local buildings, including the Biltmore Hotel, and the building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Talked Business After Funeral.

In his opinion, directing that an accounting be made, Justice Delehanty said:

"A review of the evidence convinces me that the conduct of Warren & Wetmore in taking over the work of the Associated Architects for the benefit of themselves was a breach of the trust incident to the partnership relation. The funeral of Charles A. Reed was held at Scarsdale on Dec. 15, 1911. The defendant Wetmore and Mr. Newman, a former President of the New York Central Railroad, attended. On the train coming to New York after the services were over Wetmore and Newman had a talk concerning the affairs of the Associated Architects. Newman asked Wetmore how he was going to manage the situation, and he replied that he did not know and would have to look into the matter.

"No suggestion was then made as to the cancellation of the old contract, nor about the appointment of a new executive head to succeed Mr. Reed, the railroad company having reserved the right to make such appointment in case of a vacancy by resignation or otherwise. On the following day, however, without having consulted the plaintiff in this case and without his knowledge or consent, Wetmore wrote to the railroad company suggesting that a new contract was necessary because, as he claimed, the old contract was terminated (by death.) He inclosed a proposed contract, which he said was intended to follow the form of the old one with the Associated Architects in all particulars, except that Warren & Wetmore were to be the architects. This letter was written from the private office of Warren & Wetmore. No copy of it was ever made for or kept in the files of the Associated Architects. It is clear that no word was ever given to Stem or the Reed estate prior to Dec. 19, 1911, that Wetmore was seeking a contract with the railroad company for the benefit of his individual firm. On that day the railroad company signed the contract substituting Warren & Wetmore.

Morality Demanded of Partners.

"Authorities unanimously agree that there is scarcely any relation in life which calls for more absolute good faith than the relation of partners. Each is the general agent of the firm, with power to affect the interests of all. Hence the law has thrown a protection around the partnership as such by requiring that every advantage which an individual can gain in the business must inure to the benefit of the firm. A purer and more elevated morality is demanded of partners than the common morality of the trade, and the standard by which they are tried in a court of equity is far higher than the ordinary standards of business. Questionable dealing of any kind will not be tolerated."

Justice Delehanty said that while surviving partners might form a new partnership upon the death of one of the firm the work pending must be carried to completion for the benefit of all. All of the work referred to in the complaint, he held, was pending at the time of Mr. Reed's death, and he called attention to the fact that the defendants took over the office staff, books ,and records of the Associated Architects. Then he said:

"The conclusion is irresistible that the cancellation of the old contract and the making of the new were brought about by the actions and attitude of Warren & Wetmore, and, in my opinion, they violated their legal obligation as surviving partners and should be required to account accordingly."

FIVE KILLED IN AUTO.

Hit by Train at Crossing While on Their Way to Church.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 16.—Five persons were killed and one was injured today when the automobile in which they were on their way to church was struck by a westbound Wabash passenger train one mile west of this city. The dead are: Mrs. Mary McSherry and Miss Ellen Groves, Jacksonville; Miss Margaret Allen, Allen Bernard, and Mrs. Adolph Bernard, Springfield, Ill. William Groves, who was driving the car, was injured internally.

The cause of the accident is unknown, as there were no witnesses. The train was making up lost time and was traveling at a high rate of speed, it was said.

CHILD DIES IN MOTOR CRASH.

Hurled from Mother's Arms in Rhode Island Collision.

TIVERTON, R. I., July 16.—Ruth Morgan, the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Vernon Morgan of Quincy, Mass., was hurled from her mother's arms and almost instantly killed today when the automobile in which they were passengers collided with another driven by John S. Flores of Tiverton.

Flores was arrested charged with murder in the second degree, and was released on bonds of $5,000.

BOY KILLED BY AUTO.

Motor Cyclist Injured in a Collision with a Taxicab.

Morris Ragener, 7 years old, of 315 East 106th Street, while playing in front of his home yesterday, ran in front of an automobile owned by Anthony Medal of 318 East 115th Street, and driven by his brother, Stephen, and was knocked down. He died a few hours later in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island. As soon as Stephen Medal saw that the boy was hurt he picked him up and rushed with him to the Reception Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered internal injuries. He was sent to the Metropolitan Hospital, but died before he could be operated upon.

Catherine Julian, 20 years old, of 36 Marion Avenue, Yonkers, and Helmar Johnson, 27 years old, of 49 Carolyn Avenue, Yonkers, suffered painful bruises and lacerations yesterday afternoon when their motor cycle ran into the rear wheel of an automobile at Jerome Avenue and 233d Street. After being treated by Dr. McGeever of the Fordham Hospital they were sent to their homes.

Richard E. Bush, 21 years old, of 957 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering with contusions and lacerations of the head after his motor cycle was run into by a taxicab owned by Andrew White of 4,308 Broadway and driven by William F. Kristo of 314 East Fortieth Street. The accident took place as Bush turned east from Fifth Avenue on Forty-eighth Street.

Fifty Men in Edison Plant Strike.

ORANGE, N. J., July 16.—About fifty men employed in the disc manufacturing department of Thomas A. Edison's West Orange plant went on strike yesterday. A committee of strikers met last night with A. M. Hird, head of the department, and after the latter reiterated the decision of the firm not to accede to the demands of the workers they collected outside the building. Mr. Hird telephoned for the police, and when they came the men dispersed. There are approximately 400 men out at present.

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